The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,902 NEW SIEERS. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th Jan.
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	18th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM	2036	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 19th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H. P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.
She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY 31st Jan., (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

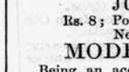
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 24, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 25th instant
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

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12 annas per tin.

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This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces ..... pint	0 10
Lea and Perrins' Worcester ..... ½ pint	0 7

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.

6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.

48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
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The information given is of especial value, as proceeding from one who has lived for many years in India, and met with all classes of the community in the cities and in the villages, and conversed with them in their own language, and has learned much that is not to be found in books previously written on this most interesting subject.
Rs. 9 nett; Postage, 6 As.; or V. P. P., 10 As.

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RIDING FOR LADIES.
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NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

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The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

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CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

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NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
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OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch; besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

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POLO KIT, best selected Bamboo Canes, and Bamboo Root Balls.
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THEF [illegible] GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

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No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in Black Case (cheap but well made)	50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (*i.e.*, surounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	130
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with Steel Vibrators, Brass Corners—In Walnut Case	208

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 Keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	35 0
Rosewood Concertina, 23 Keys, Extra Finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	38
Mahogany Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40
Rose-wood Concertina, 28 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocos-wood, with 6 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's Perfected Model, by Boosey and Co.	100 0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver Lip Plate	75 0
Do. do. without Lip Plate	52 0
Do. do.	54 0
Do. do. Foreign Make, in Box	35 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.

A new stock just received each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887, at 6 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

January 1887.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

TENDERERS are reminded that Tenders for SUPPLIES and WORKS are to be received on WEDNESDAY, 26th January 1887.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay 24th January 1887.

ROSA SUGARS

are now obtainable for Cash at the DEPOT established by CAREW Co., Ld., with Mr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE JAL, 1039, Centre Bazar, MHOW, at the following prices :—

DESCRIPTION.	MARK.	PRICE.
		Rs. a. p.
Loaf Sugar	K	0 6 3 Per Sr.
White Crystallised Sugar.	A	1 12 6 Per
Do. Small Grain	S G	1 10 6 Parcel
Pale Yellow Sugar	B	1 8 0 of
Yellow Sugar	C	1 6 0 5 Seers.
Treacle	T	0 6 0 per qrt.
Vinegar	V	0 7 0 Bottle.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.
THE BEST ANNOTATED EDITION
OF SOUTHEY'S
LIFE OF NELSON

Is that published in connection with the "Madras Journal of Education."

Published in two Parts, Part I. containing Chapters I to V, with full Notes; Part II. containing Chapters VI to IX, with full Notes. Price Re. 1 each Part; by V.P.P, Rs. 1-4.

APPLY to ADDISON AND Co., "Journa of Education" Office, 158, Mount Road, Madras.

NOTICE.

THE following SPECIAL PRIZES will be awarded by the NADIAD AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

1st prize Rs. 40.

The Mahadu Narayen Kelkar's Prize for a simple winowing machine.

2nd prize Rs. 30.

The Desai Haridas' prize for the best Gujarati Essay on Castle Breeding.

3rd prize Rs. 20.

The Desai Haridas' prize for the best Gujarati Essay on the suitability of different sorts of manures on different crops.

The above prizes are open to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

The Essays and the Machines should be so sent as to reach the Chairman of the Committee on or before the 28th inst.

N.B.—For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary.

BCHEAHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of HASSUM MEHERALI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that JIVIBAI and RAMBAI, widows of the late KHARWA BHANA DHUNJI, DEWBAI, his sister, and PARWATIBAI, his daughter a minor by her mother and next friend the said JIVIBAI, the legal representatives (without prejudice to their rights *inter se*) of the said KHARWA BHANA DHUNJI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent and the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, do appear before this Honorable Court on Wednesday, the second day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in Person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the fifteenth day of December last (whereby it was, amongst other things, ordered under section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency) should not be revoked, and all other proceedings had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of January, 1887.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of DAYABHAI KULLIANJI and DEWJI PETHRAJ carrying on business under the firm of DAYABHAI KULLIANJI; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of SIVLAL BHUGWANDAS by his Moonim ANUNT BABURAO, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said ANUNT BABURAO solemnly declaredon the Eleventh day of January instant was filed in this Honorable Court on the Eighteenth day of January instant, and whereas the said DAYABHAI KULLIANJI and DEWJI PETHRAJ have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in schedule C. to the said Act annexed. Dated this 19th day of January 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of January, 1887.

POPULAR NOVELS.
IN CHEAP EDITIONS.
Price Re. 1-4 each.

BY OUIDA.

Ariadne	Moths
Bimbi	Pascarel
Dog of Flanders	Pipistrello
Chandos	Puck
Cecil Castlemaine	Signa
Folle Farine	Strathmore
Frescoes	Tricotrin
Friendship	Two Wooden Shoes
Held in Bondage	Under Two Flags
Idalia	Village Commune
In a Winter City	Wanda
In Maremma	

BY JAMES PAYN.

At Her Mercy	Halves
Bentinck's Tutor	High Spirits
Best of Husbands	Humorous Stories
By Proxy	Kit
Canon's Ward	Less Black than We're Painted
Carlyon's Year	Lost Sir Massingberd
Cecil's Tryst	Married Beneath Him
Clyffards of Clyffe	Marine Residence
Confidential Agent	Mirk Abbey
Country Family	Murphy's Master
Fallen Fortunes	Not Wooed But Won
Family Scapegrace	Perfect Treasure
For Cash Only	Some Private Views
Foster Brothers	200 Pounds Reward
Found Dead	Under One Roof
From Exile	Walter's Word
Grape from a Thorn	Woman's Vengeance
Gwendoline's Harvest	

BY CHARLES READE.

Autobiography of a Thief	Cloister and the Hearth
Christie Johnstone	Course of True Love
Double Marriage	Never Too Late to Mend
Foul Play	Peg Woffington
Griffith Gaunt	Put Yourself in His Place
Good Stories of Men and Animals	Readiana
Hard Cash	Simpleton
Wandering Heir	Single-heart and Double-face
Jilt	Terrible Temptation
Love Me Little, Love Me Long	Woman Hater

BY MISS. BRADDON.

Asphodel	Lost for Love
Aurora Floyd	Loves of Arden
Birds of Prey	Lucius Davoren
Bitter End	Milly Darell
Captain of the Vulture	Mount Royal
Charlotte's Inheritance	Only a Clod
Cloven Foot	Open Verdict
Dead Men's Shoes	Phantom Fortune
——Sea Fruit	Ralph the Bailiff
Doctor's Wife	Robert Ainsleigh
Eleanor's Victory	Run to Earth
Fenton's Quest	Rupert Godwin
Flower and Weed	Sir Jasper's Tenant
Golden Calf	Story of Barbara
Henry Dunbar	Strange World
Hostages to Fortune.	Strangers and Pilgrims
Ishmael	Taken at the Flood
John Marchmont's Legacy	Trail of the Serpent
Joshua Haggard	Under the Red Flag
Just as I am	Vixen
Lady Audley's Secret	Weaver's and Weft
——Lisle	Wyllard's Weird
Lady's Mile	

BY RITA.

Countess Daphne	Like Dian's Kiss
Dame Durden	My Lady Coquette
Faustine	A Sinless Secret
Fragoletta	Vivienne

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE!
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE.)
ALFRED THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 24th, to FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1887.
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
COME AND SEE
THE YOUNG ELEPHANT MYSORA ON THE STAGE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1887.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

TO STUDENTS AND COLLEGIANS.

THE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE, an Educational Journal, devoted to the collation of useful Knowledge and Facts, arranged especially for the benefit of Matric. Candidates, Students, and Collegians. Published about the end of every month, commencing January 1887.

Local Subscribers Rs. 2-0. Mofussil Subscribers 2-4

The first Number will consist of a Sketch of Sir Walter Scott, with Notes on the "Lady of the Lake" (To be continued.) Brief particulars about Shakespeare's play of Richard III. (To be continued.) An Essay on Gardening, Notes on Grammar, Idiom, and Etymology, Astronomical Questions and Answers (To be continued) &c., &c., &c.

Published at The Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay, P. O. O. to be payable to the Superintendent.

All communications to be addressed to the "Editor," Education Society's Press, Byculla.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT in AID of the FUNDS of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be given in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 8th of February, at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL-PHAETON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to "F. C. F.," care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. Manilla, a Fresh Stock of MALTA GRAPES. Apply to Messrs. VITTOBA KARIMBHAI & Co., Fruit Merchants, Crawford Market, No. 69 and 70, Bombay.

FANCY GOODS—Come and see Our New Fancy Blotters, Inkstands, Smokers' Tables, Fan, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Toys and Dolls at Prices beyond competition. SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, MASTIFF, BULL and FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE. Apply to M. Goldstein, Coffee house, Main Entrance of Prince's Dock.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE'S increasing sale is the most conclusive evidence of the great superiority they enjoy over all others. Further proofs are yet being afforded by the great success they obtained at the various exhibitions in all the quarters of the globe. Prices from Rs. 80, 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for wines and groceries.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, executes general agency and landing and clearing packages on moderate terms.
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THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Daily Bazaar, Fish, Fruits and Ice shipping Purveyors.
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THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Toys, Confectionery, Bon Bons, Crystallized Fruits and Household Goods.
W. J. ESSAI.

CIVIL ENGINEER Assistant (20) educated in England, desires an appointment on the Construction of Roads or Railways, well up in Field Work, Surveying and Engineering Draughtsmanship. References and further particulars can be had upon application to "H. J. L," care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., Agents, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES from the well-known Vineyards of T. Palugyai and Sohne, Pressburg (Hungary) Chateaux Palugyai, white, per doz. qts. Rs. 16, per 2 doz. pts Rs. 17, Chateaux Palugyai, red, per doz. qts Rs. 16, per 2 doz pts Rs. 17. Carlowitz-r, per doz. qts. Rs. 11, per 2 doz pts. Rs. 15. Pressburger, red, Rs. 12 per doz qts.
Agency, 4 Bruce Lane.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas postage, 1 anna.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAILOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Only at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Pearoo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—A Spanish Matador's Costume FOR SALE, nearly new, a Bargain. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Fort.

FRENCH TWILLED FLANNEL for Children's Underclothing and Dresses, Re. 1 per yard. All Colours kept at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Re. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Poi. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, ustrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An asortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Re. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, an Intelligent BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, for a Mill office. Those conversant with Mill and Joint Stock Companies' accounts, and able to write fluent English, need apply, stating salary expected, to "A. B. C." care of this paper.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Mail Phaeton and pair Bay Arabs with all stable requisites. Phaeton fitted with lady's back rest, folding step, and brake. VICTORIA in good order, can be used with a pair, but only provided with shafts. Set of English, brass mounted harness, made to order by Dunnett & Co., in use about 2 months. For further particulars address "F. M.," Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Gaivert's Carbolo Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE Apollo Street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers, and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Properly on view from MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 25, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 14 CASES WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECE GOODS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Shah Canjee Purbat, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and on account and risk of the mortgagors, A. Doolubdas and Co. (insolvents), 14 cases containing cashmere, merino, satin, broadcloth, velvet, net, flannel, cotton duck, &c., (will be sold in small lots).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 25, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £600 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted com through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,50,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

"TORPEDO." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height (14-4 7 years old.
Price Rupees 1,000.

"PRINCESS." Bay thoroughbred Arab Racer "Mare," Height (14 2½) 9 years old, would make a handsome lady's hack.
Price Rupees 1,000.

"THUNDERBOLT." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height 15½, 6 years old.
Price Rupees 1,200.

For further particulars apply to MAJOR MARTIN, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant, to arrange for the celebration in Bombay, of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, request that Subscribers to the Fund, now being raised for the celebration, WILL PAY the amounts of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay, at their earliest convenience. Payment of all contributions will be acknowledged by the Honorary Secretaries, in the local Newspapers.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Bombay, January 22, 1887.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidation. Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

UNDER rule 16 of the Rules of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Fund will be held in the rooms of the Association, on MONDAY, the 31st January 1887, at 8 p. m., to consider the minutes of the last General Meeting, to receive the report of the Trustees on the Administration of the Fund for the year ending 31st December 1886, also Statement of Income and Expenditure and Auditors' certificate as to State of the Fund and Securities.

The Members shall also appoint Trustees and a Secretary and Treasurer, the existing office bearers retiring, but being eligible for re-election.

H. W. SWINDEN,
Secretary.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund.
Bombay, 22 Forbes Street, 18th January 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label bear the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., PARSONS AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

POONA SKY RACES.

ALL ENTRIES must reach the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY, the 25th instant.

J. HANWELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 22nd January, 1887.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c., Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness 2 the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse hosing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF FURTHER SECTIONS.

SOUTH DECCAN LINE.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Government, the line from Dharwar to Deuli, 56 Miles, will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on the 24th instant.

The train service will be as follows :—

UP			DOWN.		
	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	A.M.
Leave Dharwar	11-55	3-15	Leave Deuli	7-40	8-45
	A.M.		Do. Londa	9 13	10-18
Do. Londa	4-35	7-29		A.M.	P.M.
Arrive Deuli	5-45	8-37	Arrive Dharwar	1-35	2-40

Arrangements are being made with W. I. P. Railway for through booking between Stations on the S. M. Railway and Mormugao and Bombay.

For further particulars see Notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Company's Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWARD,
Agent. S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 8th January 1887.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for earth filling and masonry works in the construction of a Locomotive yard, an engine shed, and other works near this company's station at Parel.

Plans may be seen at this office on and after the 18th instant, where also can be obtained on payment of ten rupees per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising.—

1. Specification.
2. Articles of agreement.
3. Schedule of rates.
4. Bill of quantities.
5. Form of tenders.

Tenders must be duly signed, sealed and addressed to Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., the Agent of this Company, and delivered at his office not later than noon on the 1st of February 1887.

The covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for construction of Locomotive yard, an Engine shed, and other work, at Parell."

A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required to accompany each tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. Sleater,
Chief Engineer,
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, In Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Applications for temporary installations for Bombay and specially for the Mofussil must be made immediately to avoid disappointment.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents.

THE VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

3 Drawing Frames of 3 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
1 Drawing Frame of 5 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Hetherington.
1 Drawing Frame of 3 Heads and 5 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
16 Flyer Throstles of 300 Spindles each by Curtis, Parr and Sons.
10 Flyer Throstles of 256 Spindles each by Lord Brothers.
30 Bobbin Reels of 40 Spindles each by Dugdale.
3 Bundling Presses.
1 Winding Machine of 200 Spindles by Dugdale, 4jin. lift and gauges.
1 One Color Winding Machine by Dugdale.
1 Sizing Machine by Dugdale 60 in. and 40 in. Copper Cylinders.
1 Boiler of J and W Yates, double Flued 30ft. long 7ft. diameter, diameter of Flue 2ft 9 in; five tubes in each flue with all connection complete.
1 Boiler of J and W Yates, double Flued 30ft long, 7ft diameter; diameter of Flue 2ft 9 in.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

All the above are in good condition and may be seen on the premises fitted up any day.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JNO. JAS. BARRETT,
Mill Manager.

Bhavnagar, 14th January, 1887.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1878	£3,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSUR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), from Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lancashire Witch, for Karachi ; Newasa (s), Rangoon and Calcutta ; and Inchrhona (s), Elephant Point.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 15th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 35,902 in receipts.

A PROW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow laden with cargo sunk on Saturday about noon, owing to the rough state of the weather at the time.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks the following donations : Jivajee Hormusjee Guzder, Rs. 30 ; the Hon. K. T. Telang, Rs. 20.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Baingunpore arrived on Sunday by the Raichore mail train. He was accompanied by fifteen followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Churney Road.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The committee of the above institution beg thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations : His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, Rs. 300 ; his Highness the Maharajah of Cochin, Rs. 200.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Dixon, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Murray and Mr. Warner *vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Baker, Captain Fenton, Captain Manifold and Mr. Sommer. Play will commence at 5 p. m.

BERAR MORTALITY AND BIRTHS.—There has been a considerable decrease in deaths since the disappearance of cholera. In October last 8,501 deaths were registered against 10,779 in the previous month. The births were 9,076 and 9,851 in the months of September and October, respectively. Sanitation is badly needed to prevent the mortality from fevers.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dr. Joseph DeSousa, physician and surgeon, a passenger by the ferry steamer Krishná, reported to the Water Police that a theft was committed at sea of his property, consisting of a handkerchief containing a gold Albert chain, a silver lever watch, Rs. 28 in currency notes and cash, and a morocco leather visiting card case.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The second lecture of the season will be delivered in connection with the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5-30 p. m. to-day, by Pandit Gattulalji Ghanshyamji, on "The Ancient Lore of India and the Systems of Cultivating it," being the second on the same subject. The lecture is open to the public."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lohar Chawl, touching the death of an old Brahmin woman named Apoornabai, aged 75 years. Deceased, on the 20th instant, sustained severe burns about her body by her *sarree* having accidentally caught fire from a kerosine oil lamp. She died from its effects on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Frere Bunder, touching the death of Salvo, a girl aged 14 years, a labourer employed in the bone-crushing factory owned by Ismail Peeroodeen, situated at that bunder. On Sunday, while she was standing feeding the machinery with bones, her foot slipped, and she fell into the feeder and was crushed to death, there being no guard or protection to the feeder. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. They also passed an opinion to the effect that the machinery required protection.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Rama Govind, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Arabia, lying in the Prince's Dock, yesterday forenoon sustained a fracture to both bones of his left leg, while working in the hold of that vessel, by a bale of cotton accidentally falling upon him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Another labourer named Caithan Pias, while working on board the s.s. Gelert, lying in the harbour discharging timber, yesterday forenoon sustained compound fractures to two of the fingers of of his left hand by a chain sling slipping off the timber and striking him on that hand. He was also removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FIRE AT ARTHUR BUNDER.—Yesterday morning an alarm of fire was raised in the vicinity of the Grant Buildings to the consternation of the residents there. On information being given to Mr. Holdway, police inspector at Lower Colaba, the telephone was at once put into requisition, and the aid of the fire brigade solicited. The Byculla fire-engine arrived in time to render efficient assistance in putting down the fire which had originated in a godown stored with cotton sweepings. No serious damage to property was done.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—While the ferry steamer Krishná, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., was entering the harbour at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, she collided with a pattimar laden with cotton, called the Rooparel, near the Sunk Rock Light, causing damages to the latter vessel to the extent of Rs 200. As soon as the collision occurred two calasees of the pattimar jumped on board the steamer, and were brought on to Bombay. Two bales of cotton also fell out of the boat into the sea. The steamer after some time had elapsed sent a jolly boat to the assistance of the pattimar, which dropped anchor and remained there until the afternoon of the 21st, when she returned to harbour.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a Hindoo labourer named Goonajee Soorkia, living with his wife, Gowree, and child, in a chawl occupied by several other labourers and their families at Nowrojee Hill, in a fit of jealousy inflicted a severe cut on the left side of his wife's neck with a small clasp knife, and also inflicted another wound on the left side of the abdomen, and one on her right elbow. The screams of the woman brought the neighbours to her rescue, who endeavoured to seize him, when finding himself overpowered, he inflicted a slight cut across his own throat. The knife was then wrenched from his hand, and he was secured, and given into custody, while the injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Trimbuck Raghoo, aged 40 years, a cart driver. On the 21st instant, while driving his cart laden with bags of linseed, and passing along Argyll Road, deceased got on the pole of his cart to urge his bullocks along, when his foot slipped, and he fell and one of the wheels of the cart passed over his stomach causing internal injuries. On the following day he was removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday night from the effects of the injury sustained. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by peritonitis, the result of his having accidentally fallen off his cart and been run over by it.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Hart made two decrees against the Maharani Ice Company, Limited, for an aggregate sum of Rs. 7,500, with interest and costs. In the first case Ruttonsey Mooljee sought to recover Rs. 4,000 on a promissory note executed by two directors of the company on the 14th May last. The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal and Damodhur, appeared for the plaintiff ; but there was no appearance for the company ; and a decree was passed against them. In the second case, Mr. Wagle, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Devidas Ramdas, who sued the company to recover Rs. 3,500 advanced on a promissory note dated the 10th May 1886, with interest and costs. This claim was also proved in the absence of the defendants, and a decree was passed against them.

BOMBAY SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE.—A meeting of the Alliance was held on Friday at the Bible Society's Depot, Dhobi Talao, when the Bishop of Bombay presided. The report stated that the Alliance numbered 84 members as against 73 at the last annual meeting, and three women associates as against two. A. S. P. A. has been started at Aden, which, though not amalgamated to the Bombay Alliance, has accepted its rules substantially and its nomenclature. The report, which also mentioned the steps which had been taken with the object of obtaining the repeal of the C. D. Act was adopted. The Bishop, in the course of an address, said he hoped the Government would take a different view of the Act from what they hitherto had done and repeal the Act as it had been repealed in the United Kingdom. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Alliance keeps itself to renewed action for securing the withdrawal of the C. D. Act from operation in India, especially in the city of Bombay.

THE VACCINATION CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper concluded the case in which Cashinath Bhao, a clerk in the Vaccination Department, was charged by Keshonath Ramchunder, a vaccinator in the same department, with attempting to fabricate false evidence against him. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Davur defended the accused. Further evidence was led by Mr. D'Souza in proof of the alleged plot said to have been hatched by the accused, to make the complainant, and some others employed in the same office, drunk at a dinner party, so that they might be taken up by the police and dismissed from their employments. Mr. Desai, the superintendent of the department, was also examined, and he spoke as to the enquiries he made in the matter departmentally, and denied that Dr. Hewlett had given the complainant sanction to take the affair into the Police Court. Mr. D'Souza at the close of his case pressed the Magistrate to send the matter before the High Court. Mr. Cooper refused on the grounds that he was not justified in doing so, as there was no case to go before a jury. He said he had heard the evidence and thought that, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, no jury would proceed further with the case. He therefore dismissed the charge.

NASARVANJI MANECKJI PETIT'S DISPENSARY AT UDVARA.—Udvara is a small town near Damaun, and is remarkable as containing one of the oldest fire-temples in Western India, which is held in the highest religious esteem among the Parsees. The town is inhabited chiefly by Parsees, but there are also Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants. There is a small medical dispensary, the annual cost of maintaining which is about Rs. 2,000; but as it is not established on a firm basis, there is every fear of its being discontinued at any time. Mr. Nasarvanji Maneckji Petit recently paid a visit to Udvara with his son, Mr. Jamsetji, and family, and last week gave a sumptuous dinner to the Parsee residents, their families and children, and distributed alms to the poor as well. This was a sort of thanksgiving for the complete recovery of his son, Mr. Jamshetji, from a severe illness, with which he had been suffering for some time past. In addition to this, Mr. Nasarvanji has endowed the munificent sum of Rs 20,000 for the permanent stability of the existing dispensary, on the representation of the leading inhabitants of the town. Rs. 15,000 will be added to the existing fund of the dispensary, and Rs 5,000 will be set apart to form the nucleus of a separate fund, which might be augmented by subsequent donations and accretions from interest, so that in course of time the whole amalgamated sum may amount to Rs. 75,000. On these conditions having been approved by the generous donor and the residents of Udvara and adjacent towns (including Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Damanvala), a trust deed will be immediately prepared and the institution will be known as the "Nasarvanji Maneckji Petit Dispensary."

DISCONTENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.

ABOUT ten seamen of the s.s. Yesso appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday, and complained of the general ill-treatment they said they received on board from the master, Captain Brotherton, and the chief officer, Mr. McEwen.

On of them, named Sylvester, who acted as spokesman for his companions, complained that at Port Said the captain put them all in jail because they wanted to see the Consul, and were put on board by the police just before the ship sailed. Then the captain on the voyage made them work twenty hours one day and seventeen hours the next. Both he and the chief officer constantly used abusive language towards them. Sylvester believed this was owing to the fact that, when the captain was here before some of his men complained against him and had him fined. Then he had said he would take his revenge on the next crew, and not let them have an hour to themselves.

Mr. Cooper said that the captain, of course, was not justified in using bad language as they said he had done. The only complaint they made was that the captain had used bad language towards them, and he (Mr. Cooper) had no power to interfere.

Sylvester : Whom have we to look to then ? If we strike him, we will be brought up.

Mr. Cooper replied they certainly would have no right in taking the law in their own hands.

Sylvester said that the captain had struck him, and the mate had assaulted another seaman when at Port Said he was talking to a countryman of his.

Mr. Cooper : They certainly were not justified in laying hands on you as you state they did. Well, what took place ?

The other seaman then narrated what had taken place. He was understood to say that he was bidding good-bye to a countryman, when they were getting ready to leave Port Said, and the mate came forward and ordered him away. Further words passed, when the mate seized him by the collar of his shirt and shoved him forward, tearing his shirt, also abusing him. Subsequently he put him in irons by the orders of the captain, and he was left for twenty-four hours without food. He had to sleep on the bare deck for seventeen days, and was often without food or drink. Once he was so bad that he drank the water from a basin in which he had washed his hands, and had given some to the other chaps to drink.

Mr. Cooper : Well, I'll give you a summons against the captain. I have only heard what you have stated to me, and it does not seem to me a strong case. From what you tell me the mate was perfectly right in ordering you to work. Of course, no one is allowed to raise his hand against another. You can have summonses against the captain and mate for assault, and I'll hear the cases on Wednesday.

The men then left the Court.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st December :—

REDUCTION OF PILOTAGE FEES.

RESOLUTION.—The pilotage dues should be decreased 25 per cent. from 1st April 1887, provided there is no legal objection thereto. The Trustees will guarantee to the pilots a rate of pay not less than that contemplated when the existing pilotage rules were introduced, and which in the case of all but Harbour Masters is given expression to in Pilotage Rule No. 85. As recommended by the Port Officer and the Special Committee, the transporting fees should be fixed as follows :—For sailing vessels : 1,500 tons and upwards Rs. 30, 1,000 tons to 1,500 Rs. 25, under 1,000 tons Rs. 20. For steamers using their own engines from one berth to another, south of Cross Island, or to or from any of the Docks, or to any berth north of Cross Island, or *vice versa* Rs. 20 ; transporting north of Cross Island Rs. 15 ; sailing ships or steamers towed to or from any dock north of Cross Island from or to fixed moorings north of Cross Island to be charged Rs. 15. The following should be added to the Pilotage rules :—

"A pilotage fee shall be held to cover the services of a pilot for all duties connected with the movement and anchorage of a vessel for a period of at least 12 hours from the time of joining the vessel if his services are required for so long."

Trustees' Resolution No. 326, dated 5th June 1884, is cancelled, except so far as regards those masters of vessels who have already passed the necessary examination.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 18th January :—

THE DOCK EXTENSION LOAN.

Read Government Resolution No. 10, dated 12th January, communicating letter from the Government of India, dated 7th January, on the subject of the Dock Extension Loan. The Government of India state that the terms for the repayment of the loan already communicated are strictly in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State which prescribed a Sinking Fund of one per cent. a year and not repayment at that rate : that the terms are, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, very favourable, inasmuch as for a yearly payment of a little over 5 per cent. the loan is absolutely extinguished in about 45 years from the commencement : that H. E. in Council cannot consider that these conditions impose an undue burden upon the trade of Bombay, and that he regrets he is unable to advance the money on more favourable terms.

RESOLUTION.—Government should be informed that the Trustees regret that their views with regard to the repayment of the 94 lakhs loan for the Dock Extension Works have not found favour with the Government of India, but, this being so, they have no alternative but to accept the terms laid down in the preamble of Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 506, dated 16th ultimo.

Submitted draft letter to Government regarding the proposed reduction in Pilotage and Transporting fees.

RESOLUTION.—The draft letter is approved. In the new Pilotage rates there should be no fractions of rupees ¼ and ¾ being taken as the lower rupee and ¾ as the higher.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th Jan. 1887.	For week ending 18th Jan. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	29
" out of "	16	19
" transported "	8	21
" attended to "	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 14th Jan. 1887.	For week ending 14th Jan. 1886.
Vessels entered	12	14
" left	9	11
" remaining in dock	13	15

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHEST, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Public Service Commission met again at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday when the following members were present :—Sir Charles Aitchison, President, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Crosthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. Ryland, and Rao Bahadoor Laximon Krishnaji Nulkar.

The following witnesses were examined yesterday :—

MR. JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

Mr. James M. Campbell, C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Acting Collector, Panch Mahals, and Editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, in the course of his evidence, said :—

I would approve the Covenanted Civil Service being limited to Europeans who enter it by open competition in London. I would not lower the number of appointments reserved for Covenanted Civilians below the number settled by the Statutory Civilian rules. I would keep the higher executive appointments for European Covenanted Civilians. It may be said that the present scale of pay for European Civil Servants is higher than the average Civilian's work requires. This may be true. But the object of recruiting Europeans for the Covenanted Civil Service is to secure, besides men fit for ordinary Civilian's work, enough special talent to direct and manage the affairs of India. This special talent cannot be secured unless the Service is made popular in England by the offer of specially high pay. My experience of the last twenty years is that almost all important improvements in the practical management of the country have originated with and have been worked out by Europeans, and that most of the practical improvements have originated with and have been worked out by members of the Covenanted Civil Service. As far as my experience goes it is notable that, though for a generation they have had the highest available English training, no Indian has originated any important practical administrative improvement. I see no reason to expect that the next generation of Indians will show themselves more efficient than the present generation. Within the last thirty years the claims of Indians to especially high posts under Government have in one important respect fallen. Thirty years ago the questions connected with the alienation of land and with other special rights were so technical, confused, and complicated that no European could master them. In almost all districts an Indian was required with skill enough to unravel the complications and with pay enough to be bribe proof. The settlement of alienation and other special claims has left no branch of the administration which an European cannot master as completely as an Indian. It seems to me that to provide fit holders for the higher Government appointments the first need is to secure for the Covenanted Civil Service the ablest and most thoroughly trained type of young Englishmen. I have lately read a newspaper statement that the number of European candidates for the Indian Civil Service has greatly fallen during the last ten or fifteen years. I have no figures by which to test this statement. It agrees with my experience during the two years I have been in England (August 1884—August 1886). During these two years I heard among friends and acquaintances of only one youth in training for the Civil Service in India. In family talks about openings for boys the Civil Service in India was hardly ever mentioned as a possible career. In the past fifteen years four changes have I think joined to lessen the popularity of Indian Civil Service appointments. These are—1 Slow promotion. 2 Bad exchange. 3 Fall in widows' allowance. 4 Increased admission of Indians. Of these four sources of unpopularity the fall in exchange and the less favourable provision for widows and children could not perhaps be avoided, and I fear are not likely to be remedied. The block in promotion has worked or will work itself off, and unless suggestions such as those offered for discussion in questions 121, 168, and 192 are adopted and Indians are put over the heads of Europeans the prospects of Europeans now entering the Bombay Civil Service are good. There remains the question of increased admission of Indians to the posts hitherto held by Europeans. A large proportion, I believe about two-thirds, of the successful European candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service have of late years been sons of men connected with India. My experience is that to most, perhaps to three-forths, of the fathers who know India, the growing admission of Indians through the Covenanted and Statutory Services to posts formerly held by Europeans takes more from the value of the Covenanted Civil Service as a career for their sons than slow promotion, bad exchange, or the lowering of widow and child allowances. It is said that easy communication with Europe has made life in India pleasanter to an European than it was thirty years ago. This may be true of European life in the chief European centres in India. In the life of European district officers other changes overweigh the gain of an easy journey to headquarters or of a speedy voyage to Europe. These changes are the decay of sport, the centering of troops, and the admission of Indians to posts formerly held by Europeans. Except in a few military centres the number of European officers at district head-quarters has within the last ten years been greatly reduced. It is a serious blow to European station life, which formerly was a welcome change from the loveliness of the travelling season, when Indians, not Europeans, fill most of the few posts that are left. In the larger stations the change from European to Indian officers is differently but hardly less keenly felt. The social loss which the change causes may be judged by the fact that Bombay and Poona clubs agree that the only settlement of the question of the admission of Indians to European clubs is the rule that no Indian can be a member. If European Covenanted Civilians are made fewer than they now are it seems to me that the popularity of the service with Europeans must further decline, and that the supply of specially able officers will cease. I think that all India-knowing European parents who were inclined to choose the Covenanted Civil Service for their sons must have been made uneasy by the creation of Statutory Civilians. I think that among all informed parents and among all members of the Covenanted Civil Service uneasiness passes into dismay when proposals are made to oust outside Indians over the heads of European Covenanted Servants of more than sixteen years' standing. One of the most remarkable changes in the civil administration of the last thirty years is the increase in the number and the rise in the average pay of the Government appointments held by Indians. Apparently the more and the better paid the Government posts that are given to Indians the louder swells the cry for still more and still higher paid places. I do not think that any moderate increase in the Indian's share of Government appointments will silence or will even soften this cry for more. I do not think it is wise in the hope of silencing this cry to make changes whose tendency is to destroy or even to impair the source that supplies the class of men by whom during the last thirty years the highest civil State duties have been done, and in the place of that class to introduce an agency which in peace times is not only inferior to the existing agency in the discharge of the ordinary Civilian's duties, but is also unfit to supply the place of those of the present agency who have risen to distinction, and which, in times of State danger, instead of strength will prove a source of weakness and uncertainty. If, as seems to me necessary, the Covenanted Civil Service is reserved for Europeans I would have only two scales of pay, one scale for Europeans, the other for Indians. The difference in the value of pay to Europeans in India and to Indians is immense. As far as I am informed in almost all district and provincial headquarters with one-fifth of the pay an Indian is as well off as an European. I believe that in Poona an Indian on Rs. 200 is as well off as an European on Rs. 1,000. Among Indians who pass into a Statutory or other Indian Civil Service I do not think that difference in training calls for difference in pay. Except in rare cases all who are admitted into a Statutory or other Indian Civil Service will have to pass some severe education test. Differences in the cost of training among Indians are small compared with the different conditions of Europeans and Indians. In India as in England an European or other University degree should carry with it social standing, not special pay. As I have been for several years out of the regular Revenue or Judicial branches of employment my personal knowledge of Covenanted Indian and of Statutory Civilians is small. Compared with the average of European Covenanted Civilian my opinion of the few Indian Covenanted Civilians and Statutory Civilians I have known is not favourable. As far as my experience goes the Statutory system has not secured men superior to the best class of Indians of the Uncovenanted Service. As far as I know, though on this point my information is scanty, the people under their charge have no marked liking for Indian Covenanted Civilians over Statutory Civilians or for Statutory Civilians over Indian Uncovenanted officers. Indian papers have lately indulged in ill-natured sneering at the expense of Statutory Civilians. The paragraphs seemed to me to have their origin in jealousy of the class from which Statutory Civilians are chosen rather than in the conviction that the Statutory Service has proved a failure.

MR. E. HAMMICK.

Mr. E. Hammick, District and Session Judge, Surat, said in answer to questions put by members of the Commission :—The great mass of the people know nothing about the Statutory Service. The educated classes disapprove of it, the class which expects to get appointments under it approves of it. The educated classes think that superior merits are not sufficiently recognised as the qualification for nomination to the Statutory Service, and they look upon as interlopers those who occupy under the service posts which they think ought to be filled by themselves. If the Statutory Service should be retained, there should be an amendment making necessary some educational qualification, such as an University degree. I should not, however, maintain the service. I think the Statutory system is an anomaly altogether. The members of that service are neither real Covenanted servants nor are they Uncovenanted Servants. I think myself that a strictly exclusive service in regard to higher posts should be maintained for Europeans, and that there should be a native service starting from the grade of Mamlatdars and rising to that of First Assistant Collectors. If the Statutory Service is maintained, the candidates should be encouraged, but not compelled, to go to England.

Q.—Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment to the Covenanted Service ?

A.—The educated classes view it with dissatisfaction. The reason is that they have not much opportunity of entering it, because the difficulties of passing the examination are so great, that few care to go to England, and fewer still succeed. I think that young Civilians arrive in India a year too early. I do not know whether the age should be raised or the period of probation should be enlarged to get over this difficulty. I do not think it is desirable either to remove or minimize the disadvantages under which natives labour under the existing system of Covenanted Service. Collectors of districts must be Europeans.

Q.—Might not your proposal involve a race disqualification ?

A.—I think it does not. Government must have in each district an officer on whom they can absolutely rely. They must look for such men without any consideration of caste, colour, or creed, and men of such type can at present be found among Europeans only. It is for this reason that I say there should be an exclusive service for Europeans, and, therefore, my proposal cannot be regarded as having been based upon any race distinction.

Q.—What was then the object of Parliament in instituting the Statutory Service ?

A.—I suppose the object in view was to gratify the outcry for employment in the service of the State raised by natives of India.

Q.—You know that at present the open competition in England is open to both Europeans and natives. Now, under your system of an exclusive service would you exclude natives ?

A.—Well I would not. Practically the service is closed to natives, but if one of them occasionally succeeds in getting in, and is employed in the judicial branch of the service, it would matter very little. I cannot tell if natives pass in increasing numbers, I should close the service to them. In regard to subordinate judges, I think the present system of appointing them is so satisfactory and firmly established, that I should be sorry to see it interfered with in any way. The system of recruitment to the Uncovenanted Service should be based on competition, Government reserving the power of nomination in special cases.

Q.—What is the highest appointment you would give to a native ?

A.—I think that of Assistant to the Collector. I would allow Subordinate Judges to rise to the posts of Assistant or District Judges. I think one-third of the appointments of Assistant Judges might be held by natives, who in course of time may rise to the grade of District Judges. I would assign civil as well as magisterial work to Subordinate Judges occupying these posts.

RAO BAHADOOR BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM.

Mr. Kirparam, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, said :—

The natives complain—1st.—That a larger number of appointments are reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service than may be said to be necessary in the existing state of the country—admission to that service being extremely difficult for natives. 2nd.—That in the Uncovenanted Service there is a very great preponderance of Europeans over natives in the higher paid appointments—this being the result of the system of nomination by which the appointments are filled up. Both the Government and the natives are agreed that the substitution of native for European agency in the administration of India is desirable and necessary in the interests of economy. The natives are very much averse to the bestowal of appointments by way of favour upon any of their own number or upon an Englishman. They have learnt to look upon the educational as the best, fairest, and safest test for admission into an organised service, and approved service and merit as the fairest criterion for further advancement. They are prepared and content to take their chance, on such fair and equal grounds, with men of other nationalities and creeds. The best solution of the problem would appear to lie in the adoption of the following scheme:— That the existing distinctions of "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted" Service be abolished. That the entire Civil Service in its Revenue and Judicial branches be divided into three branches, *viz.*, "Reserved," "Special," and "Ordinary." That the "Reserved" branch should include those important posts only in which Government hold it necessary to retain "a large proportion of British officers." That the "Special" branch should include the higher appointments in the Judicial Department, *viz.*, District Judges and High Court Judges. That all the rest of the Civil appointments should be classed as "Ordinary." That Europeans and natives should be equally eligible for admission to the entire service and to each branch, subject to the conditions (1) That the proportion of natives in the "Reserved" appointments shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of appointments in that branch. (2) That the proportion of Europeans (Civilians) in the "Special" branch shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of appointments in that branch.

In his cross-examination, Mr. Kirparam laid stress upon the test of education as a matter of supreme consideration, before which considerations of birth and social position must count for little. A preponderating number of Europeans and Eurasians were employed in the Customs, Salt and Forest Departments. They did not enter the service by competition, and, therefore, it was natural that some of them should be wanting in the requisite qualifications for their work. Let all natives, including domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, enter the service by open competition. He could say from his experience that Mamlatdars, who are University graduates, were better in point of official morality than the old Mamlatdars, but were inferior to them in administrative ability.

MULLA ABDUL HYE MAHOMED ALI.

This witness, who described himself as a Sunni Mahomedan, and an inhabitant of Surat, was examined at his request through an interpreter. Mr. Nulkar being asked to do that duty. The Mulla said the system of Statutory Service was good, but practically men belonging to good families in decayed circumstances were excluded, while men who were already in well-to-do circumstances were appointed to it. He would divide all appointments equally between (1) Christians, (2) Mahomedans, and (3) Hindoos and Parsees.

MR. H. H. DHRUVA.

Mr. H. H. Dhruva, pleader, one of the honorary secretaries of the Surat Praja-Hit Vardak Sabha, in the course of his evidence, said : I am a B.A. and LL.B. of the Bombay University. I was for some time in charge of the English columns of the *Gujerat Mitra*. In the year 1883-84 I was deputed by the Praja-Hit Vardhak Sabha to hold meetings in different parts of Gujerat to know the views of the people on some of the most important questions connected with the Civil Service. And such meetings were held at Bulsar, Bandeir, Olpad, Saras, in the Surat Collectorate, Broach and Unkleshur, in the Broach Collectorate, Neriad and Kaira, in the Kaira Collectorate ; and Ahmedabad and Virumgaum, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. Apart from these occasions of gauging the public views and feelings on the subject, I had the honour of serving in the Educational Department in varying capacities which afforded me ample opportunities of coming in contact with private and public gentlemen of different shades and views, opinions and feelings in these matters. The following are the conclusions that our Sabha has come to—which have been amplified by me in my replies to the issues framed by the Public Service Commission :—That competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service be held simultaneously in India and England, and they be open to all candidates, European or Native. That the age of such candidates be raised from 19 to 23. That in the said examinations Sanskrit and Arabic be placed on par with Greek and Latin, and Persian, Hindi, Gujerati, &c., on par with French, German, Italian, &c.,—but no candidate to be allowed to take up his own vernacular. That the passed candidates be arranged in order of merit, and places given to them accordingly. That those of the candidates, who have undergone their test in India, be required to pass a period of two years at one of the Universities at Home. That appointments to Statutory Civil Service be given to men of proved merit and ability from the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Service (Uncovenanted) and to Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors and High Court Pleaders of a certain standing. That they should draw the salary of the rank they be appointed to, but they should not be made to begin with the lowest step of the ladder. That no distinction of pay, &c., be observed between Covenanted and Statutory Civilians ; but, to meet the financial exigencies of the country, the salaries be reduced all round to two-thirds their present value,—a certain consolidated percentage, as allowance, being granted to those that have undergone their test and training at Home. That in all cases fitness, merit, ability, intelligence and education should be the criterion ; and competition and not selection be the procedure in the distribution of places ; and none of them be reserved for anybody through considerations of any local residence, high birth or family, or nationality, or branch of service.

Mr. Manchersjee P. Kharoghat, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, was also examined. The report of his evidence is held over.

The Commission stands adjourned until this morning.

CLAIM TO A DHURMSALLA BY A SWAMI MAHARAJ'S DISCIPLE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the case of Anandnath Maharaj *vs.* Atmaram Canoba was called on before Mr. Justice Farran, in which the plaintiff, the chief disciple or *chella* of the late Swami Maharaj of Akulkote, claimed that he may be declared entitled to the ownership and possession of a dhurmsala at Mahaluxmee in Bombay, which had been promised him as a gift by the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, as chief disciple or *chella* of the late Swami Maharaj, he was held in great esteem and reverence throughout the Deccan as well as in other parts of India. During several years past plaintiff had founded *maths* or monasteries of the late Swami Maharaj, and made them over for purposes of religion and charity. He had founded a *math* at Matundi in the State of Sawantwarry, to which a suitable establishment was attached for the comfort and convenience of the plaintiff and his followers, the devotees of the Swami Maharaj, and which was also endowed with land and property of very considerable value. He was in possession of the *math*, and living there at the time he was induced by the defendant to leave the place and come to Bombay. Defendant was one of the staunchest devotees of the late Swami Maharaj, and he held the plaintiff also in great reverence. The defendant conceived the idea of establishing a *math* in Bombay and went to Matundi to persuade the plaintiff to leave it and come to Bombay. The latter was very reluctant to leave Matundi, where he was in receipt of a large income which enabled him to support a large number of devotees ; and he at first refused the defendant's earnest entreaties, and the latter returned to Bombay, but continued to press the plaintiff through members of his family and others. He returned to Matundi in March 1885, and renewing his efforts, solemnly promised the plaintiff that, if he came to Bombay, he (defendant) would give him his house at Mahaluxmee, sometimes used as a dhurmsalla, which was the property in dispute in this suit, and if that was not sufficient for the proposed *math* and establishment, he would in addition give some other suitable place. The plaintiff, relying on the defendant's promises, at length consented to leave Matundi and come to Bombay. The defendant caused the Mahaluxmee property to be prepared for the plaintiff's reception ; and the latter and his followers were brought down to Bombay by the defendant at his expense. Plaintiff was then duly placed in possession of the Mahaluxmee house, as promised. The *padookas* and other objects of worship were there installed, and the property was formally made over to the plaintiff as a gift, in order that he might there establish a *math*. The dhurmsalla had ever since been used by the plaintiff and his followers and devotees of the late Swami Maharaj. After the *math* was established it was very largely frequented and the accommodation was found obviously too limited. Accordingly, the defendant, with the plaintiff's approval, chose and contracted to purchase, with a view to making the same over to the plaintiff, a piece of land at Tardeo Road, at Rs. 16,000. Before the purchase was completed, the defendant, for some reason unknown to the plaintiff, became entirely changed towards him, and tried to revoke all that had been done and to upset the whole arrangement. He sent a notice to the plaintiff calling upon him to vacate the house or dhurmsalla at Mahaluxmee. On the plaintiff's refusal to do so, he filed a suit against him in the Small Cause Court to recover possession on the ground that he had only temporarily allowed the use of the property. Mr. Spencer, Second Judge of the Court, on the 9th September 1886, passed a decree in the present defendant's favour, staying execution till the 8th November last, to enable the plaintiff to file a suit in the High Court to prove his title to the property. The defendant had wrongfully retained some of the moveable property of the plaintiff. The latter therefore asked that he may be declared entitled to the immoveable and moveable property in question, or in default that the defendant be decreed to pay to him Rs. 7,541 as compensation.

The defence was a denial of the material allegations of the plaint. Plaintiff was not the *chella* of the late Swami Maharaj ; his real name was Ballajee Baboorao, and up to 1875 he had resided in Bombay, whence he absconded to avoid payment of his debts. He was allowed by the defendant to reside in the Mahaluxmee house during his stay in Bombay on his way to Benares. Plaintiff who had brought with him to Bombay certain *padookas* and pictures of the late Swami Maharaj of Akulkote, put them up there ; and as he represented himself to be the chief disciple of the Swami, he was visited there by the Swami's devotees. The Judge of the Small Causes Court stayed the execution of the decree, as the plaintiff objected to the Court's jurisdiction to try the case. Defendant asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiff, but had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and another *vs.* The steamship Celerity and others. —Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lallji and others *vs.* The steamship Shastri and others —Chalk, W. and S.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

513-85—Hore, *C.* and B.—Bai Manoocverbai *vs.* Bai Chatoobai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

319-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Thacker Dowji Vussonji and another *vs.* Jetha Ranchord—Khunderao and M.

353-86—Tobin and R.—The Parell S. and W. Co. *vs.* Bhugwandas Soonderji.

470-86—Payne G. and S.—Haji Cadurbux Abdoola and another *vs.* Sooleman Salaoodin and others —Hore C. and B.

472-86—Winter and B.—Nusserwanji Rustomji *vs.* E. H. Ferm.

512-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Haji Moosa Haji Hasoum and others *vs.* Sallay Mahomed Ellias.

503-86—Bomonji and H.—Haji Janmahomed Oosoun *vs.* Khakee Adut.—In person—Part heard.

504-86—Mirza H K—Ranibai *vs* Tucker Munji Khetsey.

Long Causes.

374-86—Little, S. F. and N—Thackersey Gooculdas and others *vs.* Hurgovundas. Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.

317-86—T H Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamun *vs* Vinayek Narayen and another—Little, S. F. and N. and in person—Part heard.

382-86—Crawford and B.—Bai Labai *vs.* Famulbhoy Vishram and another—Payne, G. and S.

391-86—Crawford and B—Mooljí Thackersey and others *vs.* Gomti and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Muncherjee Muncherji Colah *vs.* Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

412-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Motilal Hurgowandas *vs.* Mahomed Rowji and others.—Tyabji and D.

301-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Haridas Sobharam *vs* Ardaseer Jamsetji Amaria and others—Wadia and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

RUPEE SECURITIES declined ⅜ per cent. for Fours at 71⅛, and Fours-and-a-half ⅛ per cent. at 74½, in London on Saturday; and these are the only changes in quotations which we have not already noticed. Three lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers in Bombay, and one lakh in Calcutta were sold by the Indian Council on Saturday at the last rate, viz., 1s. 6 3-32d. per rupee. A later telegram than that noticed in our last report quotes Mid-Uplands to arrive, in Liverpool, 1-64d. lower for April to June deliveries on Saturday; but unchanged in other positions.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	1,44,183
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	1,39,049
Other Deposits	Dec. „	13,21,125
Government Securities	Dec. „	3,005
Loans	Inc. „	1,80,230
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	6,88,424
Cash with other Banks	Inc. „	2,14,008
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	12,04,370

The decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of over 12 lakhs, and in private deposits of more than 13 lakhs—although trade requirements, as far as they are represented by the items of Bills discounted and loans, show a net falling off of over five lakhs—indicates the continued scarcity of money; and as this is the case also in the open market we must expect to see higher rates for accommodation ruling as the season advances. The late heavy and rapid fall in Government Paper, and the pressure to sell stocks of ready Cotton, which has been apparent for some days are facts which point to increased stringency in the money market.

COTTON.—In actual business for export there has been little or nothing doing in our market to-day. We hear of a sale by an European firm of Good and Fully Good Bengals, for February delivery, at Rs. 133, and Rs. 143, respectively. Fine Bengals have also been sold, for the same delivery, at Rs. 156 per candy. The only other transactions which have to come to our notice are in settlement of forward contracts; and of these some Good Broach sales for March have been cancelled at Rs. 209; Good Khangaum, ready, at Rs. 184; the same growth and quality for March delivery at Rs. 181; and Fully Good at Rs. 185½ per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are inanimate; the accounts from Home are not encouraging, and ready stuff being scarce, while considerable forward sales have been made, dealers can perhaps afford to maintain their pretensions for the present. We call quotations quite unchanged all round.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,998 bales.
Wheat	15,426 cwt.
Linseed	3,278 „
Gingelly	5,045 „

FREIGHTS.—We learn that a ready steamer has been fixed for two Mediterranean ports at 20s. per ton. The market continues dull at our quotations, say:—

London...Meast.	21s. 3d.	Seeds and Wheat	17s. 6d.	per ton
Liverpool „	17s. 6d.	„	17s. 6d.	„
Dunkirk „	20s. 6d.	„	19s.	„
Havre... „	20s. 6d.	„	20s. 6d.	„
Marseilles „	20s.	„	19s.	„
Antwerp „	20s. 6d.	„	20s. 6d.	„
Genoa... „	19s.	„	19s.	„
Trieste & Venice	27s. 6d.	„	27d. 6d. at par Exge	

EXCHANGE has ruled firm to-day, and more business has been done both in Bank Bills and Mercantile Paper than has been the case for some time, at current rates, and in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 6 9-32d. for February, and at 1s. 6¼d. for March-April delivery. Telegraphic Transfers have been sold to the 15th April at 1s. 6d. during the day; but at closing, this could not probably be repeated. Calcutta rates come quite unsettled. We quote ready rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 3-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d. „
France, 3 months' sight	1·93 to 1·93½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs. 96 for Four per cent. Paper this morning; but owing to the tightness of money, and some influential sellers putting considerable amounts on the market the rate declined rapidly to 95½, at which it closes, though an anna lower was at one time quoted. Four-and-a-half per cents. have nominally fallen to 99 3-8, but are not enquired for.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Mill scrips to-day, resulting in the following changes: Anglo-Indian have advanced Rs. 2 per share, at Rs. 101: Connaught Rs. 5, at Rs. 670; and New Great Eastern Rs. 7½ at Rs. 817½. Oriental and Luckmidas Khimjee, on the other hand, are Rs. 5, and Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 535 and Rs. 725, respectively. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ dearer, at Rs. 415. Bapty Brothers have moved up another Rs. 4, say to Rs. 105 per share.

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.)

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
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THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot neglect more than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames in the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SCOTLAND—January 15, at Dehra Doon, the wife of William Avenel Scotland, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RHIND—January 15, at Cuttack, in consequence of a carriage accident, Hannah Tate, the dearly loved wife of R H Rhind, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer, P W D, and youngest daughter of the late Professor John Creery Ferguson, M B, of the Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1887.

OUR reports from Sind have abundantly confirmed what Lord Reay told the Mahomedan deputation at Kurrachee the other day that a Governor on tour is not a mere tourist. His investigations into the somewhat recondite subject of Sind land tenures, and the resolution thereanent issued *pied poudré* seem to have been rather substantial incidents in what we hope was not the less a journey of pleasure because evidently it was also a journey of hard and useful work. But the most noteworthy episode in the tour appears to have been the opening, yesterday week, of the Sind Arts College at Kurrachee, noteworthy not only as demonstrating the zeal for higher education which obtains in a province hitherto deemed to be "backward," but as giving the Governor an opportunity of setting forth more fully and clearly than he has hitherto done the principles which animate the educational policy of the Government of Bombay. Increasingly dependent as the country seems destined to be upon local effort for the supply of its higher educational needs, it is encouraging to find that in this remote part of the Presidency spontaneous enterprise has endowed an important Arts College with three-quarters of a lakh as an endowment fund, and that the Municipalities of Sind, with the exception of Kurrachee none of them rich, have undertaken to give it annual grants amounting to over ten thousand rupees, besides donation given by the local boards that already come to not far short of a lakh. The College thus equipped starts as an aided institution under the management of a mixed committee consisting of nominees of the Government and of representatives of the subscribers. It will receive a Government grant, but the founders have been given to understand that it must depend upon its own resources—an intimation which they have received with much less dismay than recent dissertations upon the dangers of local self-help in the matter of education might have led us to expect. The example of Sind certainly gives small warrant for the pessimism which in other parts of the Presidency has been provoked by the resolve of Government to rely rather more than they have hitherto been obliged to do upon local enterprise for the supply of local needs in the matter of higher education. Lord Reay did not deem the occasion appropriate for directly vindicating the much censured but scarcely avoidable resolution to change the status of the Deccan College from that of a Government institution to that of an aided college. He was content to let the visible results of voluntary, unofficial zeal for higher education in Kurrachee and in Sind speak for themselves, as, so far as they have gone, they very plainly do. For a set formal apology for the action of the Government in this other matter we have yet to wait, though, as everybody knows, the delay in revealing the defence has not by one day delayed verdict being found and sentenced being pronounced by an eager critic here and there.

Lord Reay effectively elucidated one aspect of the educational policy which the Administration are pursuing by sketching a hypothetical programme for an equally hypothetical Presidency which had to begin from the beginning. Such a programme would have aimed rather more largely at a plainly utilitarian education than that which has actually been carried out. He would have given Bombay a Government teaching university, with medical, law, and science faculties attached, as well as arts, and with agricultural and technical schools distributed over the Presidency. He would have begun where the policy actually adopted seems almost to have ended; he would have ended where it began. That is to say, the technical side of education would have had a first claim upon the resources and the fostering care of Government; the literary side would have been attended to when and in the measure in which it was needed and the Government could afford to supply it. Lord Reay has at all events chosen a time when the ear of the public is prepared for teaching such as this. A few years ago so bold a pronouncement against the literary character of the higher education of India would have been received with distrust. It has indeed been deemed necessary by some of the more eminent advocates of technical education in this country even now to declare that in favouring that order of education the Government had no intention to do less than they had hitherto done for the others, so jealously is the possibility of competition between the two systems contemplated. The assurances which Viceroy has given upon the point should however suffice to satisfy people who have shown anxiety upon it that neither the Supreme nor the Local Governments have any deep design against University teaching as it has existed hitherto. Those who find that a literary education best meets their wishes—those even who are convinced that it will contribute more to the prosperity of the country for young India to distinguish itself in Arts—with a capital "A"—than in arts with a small "a"—have no reason to complain of anything in the present disposition of the Governments. The literary side of our higher education will not necessarily suffer if on the scientific and technical side it is enlarged and strengthened. We hope that Sir M. E. Grant Duff is altogether wrong when he tells us that it is "the abomination of desolation" to people who claim to be the exponents of native opinion to be told that the first object of the Administration must be to develope the material resources of the country. For Lord Reay has given this purpose a large place in the ideal system of education which he seems bent upon translating, so far as he can, into a beneficent reality. "There is no doubt," he says, "that in educational matters we in India have rather lost sight of the necessaries and have provided ourselves with luxuries." If that is so his Excellency has done his best to supply a corrective. The Bombay Government were recently highly praised by an eminent Bengal Civilian for not only having issued a very sensible resolution on the subject, but for having put themselves in advance of other local Governments in dealing with it. We have seen within the past few days how readily they have turned to account an opportunity for enlisting public sympathy and support in the same work, and we may now hope that the Victoria Technical Institute will strikingly confute some earlier estimates of what Mr. Cotton has described as "a very sensible resolution," which saw in it only a disappointingly small outcome of large efforts.

It will scarcely seem to the people of this Presidency "the abomination of desolation" to be told that the knowledge that they want is "the knowledge that can be turned into annas." The most serious objection that they can make to the observation is that it is not by too abrupt a departure from the present system of teaching that more annas are to be secured to the rising and the coming generations. Echoing as we are bound to do the general principles which the Governor laid down, and which he illustrated by an appeal to the splendid common sense embodied in some observations by President Garfield on University education in the United States, we must still regard it as an advantage that the way to the attainment of Lord Reay's ideal is necessarily slow and gradual. We might be too eager in giving the rising youth of this Presidency even that knowledge which is intended for conversion into annas. Technical education will be of small service except so far as the provision is co-related to the economic conditions of the country. Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, in an address which has awakened some interest in Calcutta, was good enough to say that the solution of the problem was supplied in an article which was published in our own columns a few months ago, wherein we stated "The one point that escapes notice in discussion upon this subject is that the revival of the industries of India involves a change in the disposition of capital as well as in the disposition of the intellectual resources of the country. A generation of mechanics might replace a generation of writers, but mechanics for whose services there is no demand contribute little or no more to the common weal than an over-abundant supply of clerks." The consideration here set forth is only of negative importance, and we can scarcely agree with Mr. Cotton in regarding it as a solution of any problem. It simply discourages too large anticipations of the immediate results even of the best scheme of technical education that the wit of man could devise for India. Due reservations being made on this score, however, there is no reason why the Presidency should not enter hopefully upon the new and wider educational career along which the Governor is endeavouring to guide it, and which certainly promises to respond more nearly to its necessities than one in which so unduly large a recognition is given to what in Scotland it is the fashion to call "the humanities."

AN important section of the Hindu community in Calcutta has lent its influence to the weakening of caste obstacles to the voyage of orthodox Hindus to Europe. A few days ago a meeting of members of the Sabarnabaniks, a banker caste, of Calcutta, was held in that city to consider whether any member of the community returning from England was eligible for resuming his place in its ranks. The representative character of the meeting has been called in question by some of the more orthodox members of the caste, but as the Sabarnabaniks number only two thousand families, and as not fewer than four hundred people were present, the objection can scarcely be deemed serious. If Mr. Malabari could get a proportionate number of the Brahmins in Bombay to pronounce in favour of widow remarriage we suspect that he would consider that his purpose was virtually accomplished. The meeting took what to most people will seem a sensible view of the question. It had to decide upon the case of a particular member of the caste, Dr. Money Lall Dutt, who had gone to England for professional purposes, and the question to be debated was whether he should be re-admitted to caste. A liberal turn was given to the proceedings at the beginning, when the Secretary insisted upon the necessity of keeping pace with the times, and after what the reports describe as a long and animated discussion it was unanimously resolved that any member of the community returning from Europe should not lose his caste, provided he solemnly declared that he had not forsaken his religion, and that he was willing to conform to the customs and usages of his community. Thereupon the returned wanderer, having assured the meeting that ever since his return from Europe he had conformed to the customs of his community, and that he remained, and intended to remain, a Hindu of the Sabarnabanik caste, was unanimously declared eligible still to belong to the community. So that here, at all events, is a Bengali who is in no danger, *pace* Sir Lepel Griffin, of being allowed to die in the ditch for having crossed *kala pani*. Somebody has complained in one of the Calcutta papers that the meeting lacked an essential element in the absence of a due contingent of pundits and shastris. But for all that it does not seem to have been an assembly of unbelievers or indifferentists, and Dr. Dutt's assertion of his unbroken fidelity to his religion should disarm even pundits and shastris of their objections to the resolution at which the progressive Sabarnabaniks have arrived. An alternative to free readmission to caste has been suggested by the more orthodox of the Babu's caste-fellows, who ask that he should rehabilitate himself in the community by washing himself in the Ganges, joining in a Naggar Sankirtan, and giving a sumptuous feast to the Brahmins, to his caste, and the poor. Against this addition to the inconveniences and the cost of a journey to England the meeting resolutely pronounced, and it is to be hoped that they and the bankers community at large in Calcutta will have no reason to regret the decision.

THE telegram from Paris to-day which speaks of the daily increasing popularity of General Boulanger points to a possible turn of affairs which careful observers of the situation have contemplated all along. Events in France will be controlled by the strongest man, and the strongest man, if he is to be found in the Cabinet, is to be found in the vain, self-seeking, and ambitious man who occupies the Ministry of War, who has laboured with might and main for the rapid completion of the rearmament of France, and who is believed to see in the prompt use of the recovered military strength of the Republic a means not only of regaining the lost provinces, but of establishing himself in a position of supreme and unassailable power. Such a man will not be controlled by such a Premier as M. Goblet, or such a Foreign Minister as M. Flourens, and when we hear that the jealousy and fears of the Moderates, as well as of the majority in the Cabinet, are excited by the Boulanger *cultus* we seem to see the premonitory symptoms of a turn in affairs that may be extremely dangerous to peace. If it be true that the majority of the Goblet Cabinet are jealous and afraid of General Boulanger it is true also that in spite of their jealousy and fears he remains at the War Office, and no further proof of his predominance would be necessary. Even the Conservative Ministry in England knew how to get rid of so relatively strong a man as Lord Randolph Churchill, yet General Boulanger seems stronger in relation to the Goblet Cabinet than Lord Randolph Churchill was in relation to the Salisbury Cabinet, which is saying a good deal. Are we to to look for a Boulanger Ministry when M. Goblet has gone the way of all French Premiers? Because when that comes it will mean war.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has we learn graciously accepted the District Grand Mastership of Bombay. Mr. Tyrrell Leith who has hitherto been the Grand Master of the Masonic Body in Bombay has placed his resignation in the hands of his brethren amongst whom he has so long been *primus inter pares*. He takes with him into his retirement the regard and esteem of the numerous and charitable body over which he has so ably presided. Mr. Tyrrell Leith's resignation was voluntarily offered to enable the body to enjoy the pleasure of unanimously electing H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to the position.

MR. F. L. CHARLES, who hands over charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner to Mr. Ollivant to day, goes home on three months' privilege leave by the next mail. Mr. Charles during the short period in which he has acted as Municipal Commissioner has given very clear proof of his capacity for dealing with matters municipal. His relations with the Corporation and with all whom he has officially come in contact with have besides been particularly agreeable, and he has already made his mark as an able and a painstaking officer.

BOMBAY SPORTING NOTES.

(FROM A SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 24.

THE disagreeableness of turning out early is amply compensated for by a visit to the Race-course, where the activity and bustle now to be seen each morning on that usually deserted spot, as soon as the dull grey fog of the early dawn disappears, reminds one that the last important meeting of Western India is shortly to come off and wind up our sporting season on this side. The sporting community of Bombay seems confined to native gentlemen, Arab dealers, and a go-ahead Parsee or two, the European element being conspicuous by its absence; and beyond the honorary secretary and a well-known owner, but few of the "exiles" seem to take any interest in sport nowadays. The course is in first-rate order, and shows signs of the great care that has been taken to make it as good as possible. The grand stand and various enclosures all stand out bravely in new paint and red cloth, and if a lawn like that at Poona could be improvised, the Bombay Race-course would hold its own with any in India. Seeing the scarcity of nice galloping ground there is about Bombay, it is to be wondered that more of those who ride do not stump up freely the ridiculously small sum of Rs. 10 per annum, and utilize the course to have a good stretching gallop on in the morning, which, whilst being beneficial to themselves would also be equally so to their horses, and certainly better than the "'ammer, 'ammer" on the hard roads, not to mention the benefit to the Race funds. Now and then in the morning one does see a lady or two, duly escorted, enjoying the chance of a good spin on the course, but their visits are rare—like angels'. By the way, ladies when riding on the course should remember that it is very unsafe to pull up suddenly and turn sharp round to the outside to leave the course, as they run the risk of a collision with anything coming along at a smart pace behind them, as the one behind would not have time to pull up suddenly.

As for the promise of sport, the entries are pretty large for some of the events, but for others they are decidedly poor. It is a pity to see the great want of support from the outside public, as beyond those actually engaged in racing, the subscription list only gives a total of a paltry Rs. 2,000 or so, a shocking bad total for the first city in India, as Bombay proudly dubs itself. In a large and wealthy community like Bombay, it ought not to be a very difficult thing to get substantial subscriptions for the annual race meeting, but apparently it is so—judging from the results. Calcutta certainly can give Bombay 28lbs. in the matter of supporting racing, as there all classes subscribe pretty liberally to keep the game alive. Surely the merchants of Bombay are not worse off than their Calcutta *confréres*, and yet the latter give every year a grand cup to be run for, whilst here ours do nothing. Then, on the other side, the trades give a cup, and a valuable one too, but here that prosperous class of citizens do not follow their Calcutta brethren's good example; at all events not in this respect. I would humbly suggest "Bombay Merchants' and Trades' Jubilee Cup," value Rs. 3,000 or so, with a request that the Honorary Secretary will get up a good race for the last day of the meeting, and show Calcutta what we can do when we sit up to it. The Stewards distribute over Rs. 6,000 from the funds, against which the outside public subscribe some Rs. 2,000 only, so that a large difference has to be met from other sources, such as course fees, agency, and measuring fees, winners' fees, &c., &c., and that this is the case is not creditable to the sporting public of Bombay. Of the events, "The Second Dealers' Plate" shows the largest number of entrances, 41 being the total. Of this large entry probably only a dozen or so will face the starter, though the bulk are doing hard work, and their Arab owners are perpetually trying them against the watch. None of them look anything very startling so far, and many of them would be all the better if turned out to grass for six months or so. The Mahomedan Cup has 28 entrances, of which the Hyderabad Confederacy is responsible for eight, and Messrs. Percival and Walter and Aga Moochul Shah for three each; but the latter has since scratched two, *viz.* The Marquis and The Earl and as Aga Jungee Shah has also put the pen through one of his, King, the entrances now stand at 25. Of the lot left in, I should fancy the Hyderabad Confederacy's stable as having the best show in, but until the handicap is out it is useless picking out anything. As this powerful Confederacy has 84 horses in its stable here, and the services of Kendal in the saddle, it ought to come to the fore pretty strongly, and probably will. A new member of the Turf is Mr. Ratanjee, who has a strong stable of over 20 nags, and on the strength of an old saying about a certain party favouring beginners, he may prove a formidable opponent. In the prospectus it is stated that this cup is presented by the Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay, but this is incorrect (I am sorry to say), as they did not come up to the scratch, so instead of Rs. 1,000 from them, Rs. 750 is being given by the Fund.

For the Derby, 24 subscribe, the Hyderabad Confederacy again taking the lead with seven nominations. The entries include, Samnile, Silvermane, Guiding Star, Dufferin, Assad Khan, Tom Jones, and a lot of others, and a good race should result.

The Cowasjee Jehangier Purse closes with 10 subscribers, and H. H. Aga Khan's Purse with 17 only. This latter race is given in the prospectus as worth Rs. 1,000, but it should be only Rs. 500. For the Cowasjee Jehangier Purse, an old friend is running in Velvet of Poona fame, as he is no longer a pony. For the H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, we have pretty much the same lot as for the Derby, and as the Hyderabad stable has six nominated for it, they ought to be able between them to make a big bid for it.

The Eclipse Stakes has also secured 16 members, and introduces a batch of new ponies. Amongst the old ones are Oosman, Faris, Grey Leg, Mahdi, Especial, and Kildare, late Regis, and if a good handicap is framed, a pretty race should be seen, now that Velvet and Hastings are no longer to the fore in this class. The Welter open to the Clubs has only attracted 3 entries, *viz.*, Light Heart, Sterling and Tom Jones, and with such a small lot the risk of a collapse for this race looks likely.

The Joonaghur Cup and The Gaekwar's Cup, both for Bombay Presidency C. Bs. only, have also failed to secure much support, the entries for both being confined to three each, of which Comet and Columbine have been seen before at Poona, whilst Czarina and The Major are still unknown to fame. It is a pity that such poor support is given to the endeavour to raise the standard of the country-bred, but perhaps if these two races, and also the Kathiawar Purse (handicap) were not closed to others than Bombay Presidency bred animals, a better result would have been obtained, as up-country there are several C. B's. that can spin for a 6 or 7 furlongs race whose owners might be tempted to send them down if the races were open to them. As after all the reason given for supporting racing, is, the improvement of the breed of horses, it is to be regretted that all through India, at the chief meetings at all events, more encouragement is not given to owners and breeders of indigeneous cattle. Perhaps in future years a step forward in this respect may be made; it is to be hoped so.

The Melton Stakes has secured 18 names, so far, but as final entries do not close until the 1st February, one or two more names may be added yet. There are some smartish looking ponies amongst the batch of new ones, and as every year the fancy for pony racing is growing, the dealers are bringing over a better stamp of "tat" than formerly, but on the other hand prices are higher, and soon a blood pony will cost as much as a likely colt of a larger stamp. Country-bred ponies seem quite out of it on this side, and except for Gymkhana meetings are hardly ever seen out. It might encourage owners if a race, at the regular meeting here, were made for Arabs and C. B's., the former 13·2 and under and the latter 13·3 and under, with height allowances, something on the lines of the Civil Service Cup of Lucknow. A smart Arab pony can afford to give a C. B. a bit of an advantage, say over ½ of a mile, and if the two classes are brought nearer by the C. B. getting a pull in the height, many an owner of the latter-sized animal would be tempted to have a cut in at a fairly big thing.

Taking it all round, the Bombay meeting promises to be a success this year, and if the public would only back up the efforts of the energetic and popular Honorary Secretary, by "footing the bills" a bit more liberally, the success of the meeting would be assured. Then owners might send down more of their stables, as though the Bombay meeting comes off at the fag end of the season somewhat, and there are no other large meetings to go on to from this, still, with liberal subscriptions to contend for, the hay and corn bills for the coming slack season might be duly provided for.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT AJMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, JAN. 22.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AND SUITE arrived at the Ajmere Railway Station at 11-40 to-day, and were met at the station by Colonel Trevor, Commissioner, Mr. Bayley, Assistant Commissioner, Dr. Husband, president, and the members of the Municipal Committee, Mr. O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager of the Railway, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. James Conder, Major Creagh, Dr. Crops, the Honorary Magistrate, and a large number of natives.

When the Duke and Duchess alighted from their carriage, Dr. Husband, president of the committee, was presented by the Commissioner. He read the following address:—

We, the members of the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, desire to mark the first visit paid by any member of the Royal Family to this city by a public expression of loyality to the Throne of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the benefits of whose enlightened rule we, in common with the inhabitants of other districts of Her Indian Empire, acknowledge with the most heart-felt gratitude. It will be our duty and privilege shortly, at the time appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of the Queen-Empress, to give fuller expression to the feelings of loyalty which animate all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India; but we are anxious to bear some testimony to those feelings on the present occasion, and at the same time to welcome your Royal Highnesses individually to Ajmere. We are well aware that on personal grounds, apart from those of descent, your Royal Highnesses have a strong claim to the regard of the people of this country, and of Englishmen everywhere, who are proud to see Princes of the Royal Family filling positions of trust and responsibility, such as that now held by your Royal Highness, for which they have qualified themselves by professional studies and service. We remember with pride the fact that your Royal Highness, in the last Egyptian Campaign, took an active part in the operations conducted by Lord Wolseley, and we rejoice to see you now discharging the important duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

Wishing your Royal Highnesses a pleasant stay in this ancient city, and thanking you for the honour conferred on it by your visit, We are, &c.

The Duke, in reply, thanked the Committee for the warm welcome accorded to himself and the Duchess, and said, on behalf of himself and his brothers, that they were grateful for the way their services to their country were appreciated.

A guard of honour of the Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain J. J. Jones, was drawn upon the platform, who were afterwards inspected by his Royal Highness.

The Commissioner led forward Mabel and Thelda Guteraloh two pretty and beautiful dressed children, who presented the Duchess with a lovely bouquet of flowers. After several presentations had been made the party drove off via the Doulet and Kaisar Baghs to the residence of Major Moore-Creagh, whose guests their Royal Highnesses are during their stay in Ajmere.

This afternoon his Royal Highness inspected the Merwara Battalion, which was found in a high state of efficiency.

To-morrow he inspects the Sanatarium of Taragurh, visits the Mayo College in the afternoon, dines with Colonel Trevor in the evening, and leaves at midnight for Mount Abu.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JAN. 17.

THE close of the year just passed has given a new association to the province in the shape of the "Berar Sarvajanik Sabha," for the formation of which a mass meeting had been organized, every part of Berar being represented by duly accredited representatives. The meeting was an important one as being the first one organized on so elaborate a scale, and was enthusiastic on the proposed scheme; and it had further the approval and support of all sections of the community as evidenced by the well-known leading and influential persons who attended. The avowed object of this association is "to represent the wants and wishes of the people of Berar to Government on the one hand, and on the other to interpret to the former the views and acts of the latter." After a deal of speechifying, office-bearers were elected, both for the "General Committee," which is to be composed of 55 gentlemen, and for the "Managing Committee," of 23 members. The only point of interest in these nominations is the prominent places given to vakils, pleaders, and other limbs of the law, so that whatever betide the Sabha will not be wanting in legal advice in all matters. The establishment of the Sabha marks a new departure in the political aspirations of Berar, and infuses fresh blood in the aspirants for public honours.

Several gentlemen from Berar have been asked to tender evidence before the Public Service Commission at Jubbulpore. Among the officials so honored are Mr. Leslie Saunders, the Commissioner, Messrs. R. D. Hare and Nizamuddin, Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Shivram Bicaji Jatar, B.A., Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Pershotum Narayen Bhat, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Amraoti. And among the non-official members are three leading pleaders and the editors of the several provincial newspapers. On the whole the selection is a happy one, and meets with the approval of all sections and classes of the people.

The Resident has unavoidably deferred his proposed visit to Berar, and it may therefore be safely assumed he will not now come till next year, this also depending upon circumstances. It is presumed Mr. Cordery was forced to forego his visit on account of his presence being required at Hyderabad for the great Jubilee Durbar to be held there next month. The Resident was expected to accomplish a great deal during his tour and to settle many questions on the spot. The postponement of his contemplated tour is a great disappointment to many. Among other things it was expected that Mr. Cordery would, with the advice of Mr. Glass, the Superintending Engineer, who is himself at present on a tour through Berar, settle the question of constructing the projected public offices for the heads of departments. The project has, however, now been taken up by Mr. Glass himself, and the scheme will shortly be submitted for the final orders of the Resident. The conversion of the Lunatic Asylum buildings into a Civil Hospital is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that the buildings will be ready for occupation within a very short time. The new buildings with all its requisite appurtenances are an acquisition to the station, and supply a really long-felt want. An assistant to the Civil Surgeon has also been recently sanctioned by the Supreme Government. His duty will be to attend on the families of the Uncovenanted officials of the station, who were hitherto forced to content themselves with the services of an hospital assistant. Owing to the paucity of officers on account of the Burma Campaign, the new medico has not yet joined. It is expected he will be available by the time the buildings are ready. On the removal of the Civil Hospital into the new buildings, the present block will be given up for the office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps. Thus Colonel Lane, the Inspector-General of "every mortal thing" in Berar, will have the whole of his four offices under one roof, an arrangement which will be very convenient for him. The Commissioner intends taking advantage of the presence of Mr. Glass to hold a conference composed of the several Deputy Commissioners and heads of departments to form a forecast of the requirement of each district and department for the next lustrum, and to carry out each work as funds permit. The conference will be held at the Commissioner's Court House, but the exact date has not yet been fixed. While on this subject I may mention that the water supply scheme for the Amraoti camp has at length been sanctioned, and orders have already been issued for the pipes to be laid down from the Badali tank constructed for the purpose. Last year the Kalapani tank proved a failure owing to its having dried up, and this year both the tanks are drying up, so that there seems little prospects of water being supplied from their source. The conduits will be laid down before the commencement of the monsoons, and it is hoped there will then be no obstruction in overcoming the difficulty of the water supply for the station, so long a fruitful source of complaint.

A great deal of speculation is rife amongst the head clerks of the Province as to who is to succeed Mr. T. W. Stacey, the popular superintendent of the Commissioner's office, who retires at the end of March next, after being connected with Berar almost since the cession. The situation becomes more interesting to them, as Mr. S. H. King, of the Deputy Commissioner's office, Akola, has just been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Such a flow of promotion has seldom been witnessed in Berar, and the decision of Mr. Saunders is awaited with anxiety by the numerous officials who have had no promotion for some years, and who have almost put in their period of service for pension in their present posts.

In commemoration of the Jubilee to be held in honour of her Majesty the Queen next month, Major Little, the popular and energetic Commandant of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, has decided to hold a camp of exercise which is to last for six days, and to which all the Volunteers in the Province have been cordially invited. Major Little has solicited the Commissioner to ask heads of departments to allow all Volunteers serving under them to attend the proposed camp. Every endeavour is being made to ensure success to the movement. As the Nagpur Volunteers had asked the Berar Volunteers to participate in their camp of exercise last month, it would be a graceful exchange of hospitality if Major Little could invite the Nagpureans to his camp. Advantage could then be taken of their presence to challenge them to a friendly contest, and some amusements might be organized in the shape of prize matches, which would substantially contribute to the enjoyments of the camp week. The camp will be held at Amraoti, and will commence on the 14th ultimo, and end about the 19th, on which date, it is presumed, the annual inspection will come off. The corps will be inspected by Colonel Fane Sewell, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent troops at Ellichpur. What with the camp of exercise and the annual sky races, which by a happy coincidence are to come off in the 17th and two following days, the Jubilee week promises to be an eventful one.

Owing to same hitch in the arrangements the proposed school for European and Anglo-Indian children has not yet been started, although it was contemplated to open it on the 10th January, the same date on which the parent college at Nagpur opens. The Bishop is here in consultation with the promoters of the scheme, and it is believed that final arrangements will very soon be arrived at, and the school opened on an early date. To make the inaugural ceremony as imposing as possible, and to give it greater *eclat*, the Rev. Father Pelval, Principal of the College at Nagpur, has consented to bring down the College Band, which contributed so greatly to the success of the dedication of the chapel at Budneira two years ago.

EDUCATION IN IDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IDAR, JAN. 21.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Jijibai Girls' School was performed on the evening of the 19th instant by Mrs. Scott, in presence of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb and Colonel Scott. A large pavilion was raised in an open space near the Wodehouse Clock Tower and Library for the occasion, and the main road leading to it was decorated with flags. At 4-30 p.m. his Highness drove to the spot amid the cheers of the people who had assembled there.

His Highness delivered the following address in English:—

Colonel, Mrs. Scott and Gentlemen,—The object for which we have met here to-day is perhaps known to all. Although the girls' school has been established here for about 25 years, we have had no decent house for it, and it has now been the wish of my mother, who takes so lively an interest in female education, to build a good house at her own expense for the school, which will be styled "Jijibai Girls' School." We know that much has been talked about female education in India, but let me say that very little has actually been done, and this is not as much owing to the want of institutions or help from Governments, both foreign and native, as it is owing to want of active interest taken by the public in the cause; and if I app

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY CONSIDERED IMMINENT.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The *Daily News* states that Government apprehends that war between France and Germany is imminent.

It is reported that Germany will shortly demand of the French Government the meaning of the massing of French troops on the frontier.

THE ASCENDANCY OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JAN. 23.

The daily increasing popularity of General Boulanger is exciting the jealousy and fears of the Moderates as well as of the majority in M. Goblet's Cabinet.

The Press of the Extremist party are publishing articles effusively eulogizing the patriotism and vigour of the Minister of War.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The *Times*, in its issue this morning, states that Russia has proposed to the Powers to instruct their Envoys in Constantinople to negotiate for the settlement of the Bulgarian question while the Bulgarian Delegates are present in that capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 23.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that most of the Cabinets have favourably received the efforts made by the Russian Government with the view of settling the Bulgarian question.

The journal points out that it is essential first to restore to Bulgaria a legally constituted Government, and then agree as to the selection of a Prince for the throne.

ROYALTY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Yesterday the Socialists repeated their conduct of hissing during the prayers for her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family at numerous churches in the Metropolis.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Mr. R. Hardie, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Bullen-Smith as a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

OBITUARY.

Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., the artillerist, is dead.

THE OCCUPATION OF WUNTHO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 24.

Mr. Burgess pushed on with the cavalry and reached Wuntho on the evening of the 16th. General Cox, with mounted infantry, arrived at Wuntho on the 18th. There was no opposition. The Sawbwa is said to have fled. The troops were well received.

The Shwebo column will occupy the Kawlin country.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 24.

Inspector Moung Tun Hla, who has returned to Kyoukphyoo, reports that he attacked Boh Shoay's camp, eight miles north of Peding, in Upper Burma, with the Chin police and villagers. Fifteen dacoits were killed, and seven guns captured. Boh Shoay and two of his principal lieutenants were in camp but escaped. No casualties on our side.

The official bulletin issued to-day contains little news of importance. Trade with the Shan States continues to improve.

Proposals for the surrender of Boh Shoay and Hla Oo continue.

Oktama's camp was again surprised by the mounted infantry, who inflicted some loss, and captured a quantity of arms. Only one important leader now holds out in the Yaw country.

The pursuit of Buddha Yaza has been pressed on in the Yemethen district, where many camps and stockades have been destroyed.

The police escort with the mails between Ningyan and the frontier was attacked by thirteen dacoits, who killed two policemen before they were beaten off.

Sir Charles Arbuthnot has proceeded to Prome where the steamer Sir William Peel awaits him.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

The *Englishman* announces that Mr. Hardie, of the Bank of Bengal, has been appointed to the vacancy in the India Council caused by the death of Mr. Bullen-Smith. The appointment, it is understood, has been made directly by the Secretary of State.

THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 24.

Owing to the tact displayed by the Governor and others here, the dissension as to the date of the Queen's Jubilee celebration here has ceased, and the result was that the Governor presided at a large meeting of all classes to-day, to appoint a Committee and take other steps towards immediate action in the matter.

Sir Madava Row proposed that a subscription list be opened. Mr. Norton seconded the proposition.

Mr. George Arbuthnot spoke as to the formation of a Committee, and appealed on behalf of an Imperial Institute, donation towards which should be made out of local funds.

Mr. Boyson, of Messrs. Binney and Co., seconded

The Maharajah of Vizianagram proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff and Governor, which the Chief Justice seconded, and alluded to the golden opinions formed of the latter by all classes.

The Governor said he accepted this meeting as a good omen with regard to the future.

The Sheriff announced his intention to build a Victoria Ward for one of the local hospitals, and to feed the school children. He also stated that Rajah Jajputri Row, of Vizagapatam, would present a bronze statue of the Queen to the city.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

Her Majesty's Troopship Jumna, outward bound for Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pandora, from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Elektra, which left Bombay on the 16th for Trieste, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47

AMONG the witnesses examined by the Public Service Commission yesterday was Mr. James M. Campbell, the editor of the *Gazetteer*. He expressed his decisive opinion in favour of limiting the Covenanted Service to Europeans. In his opinion the increased admission of Indians into the Service has already lessened its popularity in England, and he does not think it would be wise on the part of Government, in the hope of silencing the native cry for a more extended field of employment, to make any changes whose tendency would be to destroy, or even impair, the source that supplies the class of men by whom during the last thirty years the highest civil State duties have been performed. In the matter of pay, the witness thinks an Indian on Rs. 200 is as well off as an European on Rs. 1,000. Though he has no high opinion of the Statutory Civilians, he thinks the "ill-natured sneering" indulged in by some Indian papers at the expense of these Civilians has its origin in jealousy of the class from which they are drawn rather than in the conviction that this Service has proved a failure. Another witness who gave evidence was Mr. E. Hammick, District and Sessions Judge, Surat, whose views, though not so very pronounced, pointed in the same direction. He too thinks that the Covenanted Service should be retained exclusively for Europeans, upon whom alone the Government can place full reliance in times of need. He agrees with Sir Charles Sargent in speaking very favourably of the work of Subordinate Judges, and would fill a third of the appointments of Assistant and District Judges with competent natives drawn from this class. Three native witnesses, who were also examined, advocated the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Covenanted Service. Mr. Muncherjee P. Khareghat, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, pointed out the great difficulties under which the Indian candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service labour under the present system.

THE Public Service Commission have still nearly fifty more witnesses to be examined in Bombay, and according to present calculations they expect to conclude their labours by the end of this month. Three of its members, Messrs. H. J. Stokes, D. S. White and Ramswami Moodliar have proceeded to Madras to make preliminary arrangements.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that the 16th and 17th February next be observed as holidays in connexion with the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

PUBLIC meetings have been held at Godhra for the purpose of deciding upon the steps to be taken for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., presided, there being also present Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., his Highness the Rajah of Lunawada, Captain C. F. Marriott, Superintendant of Police, Panch Mahals, Mr. G. M. Urquhart, Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, and others. Mr. Sheppard expressed the pleasure it gave him to see the people coming forward spontaneously to celebrate the Jubilee. It was then decided to open a public subscription list, the question of the disposal of the funds being left over until it had been ascertained what amount would be subscribed.

THE Lahore paper finds "yet another social trouble" in an incident which formed the subject of a recent letter in our column. A Government official, it remarks, has been kept awake by "noise and disorder" from a neighbouring chummery, whose occupants howled and yelled, and sang, and shocked private families, "over a radius of five hundred yards." The Government official did not, it seems, send over a polite note, or throw stones at the windows, or otherwise intimate that the tumult displeased him. He preferred writing to the Bombay papers, and through their medium suggested that "Government may be pleased to cause enquiry to be made into the nuisance." It is a good and an imposing thing to be a Government official; but, in mercy to the weak and unsupported sections of the community, so fortunate a man need not call down the thunders of a whole Presidency administration—Lion, Unicorn, handcuffs, and fetters—to crush a table full of revellers, because they once kept him awake till past midnight.

THE Rev. Monsignor Dalgado, ex-Vicar-General of Ceylon, has been nominated Vicar-General of the Portuguese Missions at Calcutta.

THE following document, which was recently received by a European gentleman, should have its place in "The Complete Letter Writer":—

Honoured Sir,—We begs to bring to your kind notice the following facts which are quite genuine i.e. your Secretary Mr.—Esquire comes to the mills when he is quite intoxicated, totally, daily, and not only that he strikes the works-peoples with that heavy ponderous stick that he was wont to carry always with him, therefore the works-peoples are always fearing him and are quite dishearted to work while he stays over the works-peoples. Me and my friend was forced to leave your Honour's service owing to his maltreatment, and moreover his vulgar language that he uses to us is something degrading and obnoxious to the human ears. We would not care much for his abusive language, but for his great partiality for liquor and dealing sundry blows with his stick. He almost killed one man with the same stick by dealing at him sundry blows, the victim's eye was bleeding blood severely, and Mr.—Esquire beholding the fatallity of the inflicted blows he gave the victim he gave Rupees six (6) to the victim to compensate for the atrocious deed he had committed. While he is in the intoxicated still he sits in his chair with his eyes rolling wildly in his head, and when we, your Honour's servants, was sent for by him we can hardly dare to enter his office, because we are fearing very much for that most ponderous stick. We sincerely hopes your Honours will kindly look into these matters, and have pity on us poor suffering, clerks.—We beg, to remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

POOR SUFFERING CLERKS.

LIEUTENANT W. THUILLIER, 21st Punjab Infantry, has taken over command of Fort Jumrood from Lieutenant Hilliard, 29th Punjab Infantry, who rejoins his regiment at Peshawar.

SEVERAL distinguished visitors from Europe, now on an excursion trip in India, are expected to visit the famous "rock-cut temples" at Ellora at the end of February. The Resident, Mr. Cordery, will accompany them.

CONSEQUENT on the departure of Colonel Bell on 3 months' privilege leave Colonel Szcrepanski is officiating as Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Lieutenant-Colonels Mackenzie and Bullock are officiating as 1st and 2nd Class Deputy Commissioners respectively.

THE traffic on the Nizam's State Railway is steadily increasing. During November 11,522 tons were carried against 4,503 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year, or a net increase of 7,019 tons. The increase was chiefly in grain pulse and railway material.

FROM enquiries made by the party now going with Sir F. Roberts to the Ruby Mines, it appears that the leader of the gang that killed Lieutenant McDonald had come to perform the customary rites at the grave of his father, who died near Shagwé a year ago, and requisitioned the village for supplies. The head of the village, apprehending further demands, applied to Lieutenant McDonald for assistance, and showed the party the place where the gang was concealed. Lieutenant McDonald crept in with a revolver in his hand, and it is supposed that he was shot by the last of the retreating gang, who escaped by another passage into the dense jungle. No dacoits were killed.

IRRIGATION and other Canals in Bengal cost the local Government during the last official year a net loss of nearly 16 lakhs, a result which was brought about by the fact that, although the Canals yielded a net income of over six-and-a-half lakhs, the local Government paid the Imperial Government nearly twenty-two-and-a-half lakhs as interest due on capital advanced. Although the maintenance of its Canals is thus still a heavy drain on the Bengal Government, the burden seems to be steadily decreasing. The net income in 1884-85 was Rs. 3,34,722, and in the previous twelve months Rs. 3,81,518, against which, as last year, there were heavy charges due to the Supreme Government. Upwards of 688 lakhs of capital have been spent on Canals in Bengal, and from that sum there have been constructed 782½ miles of Canal, of which 553 miles are navigable. As regards irrigation, over half a million acres draw water from these artificial streams, and the crop produced on this soil is valued at nearly 114 lakhs of rupees. The total area commanded by the Canals is two-and-three-quarter million acres, so that there is much room for the extension of the artificially irrigated tract. On those portions of the channels which are navigable 241,951 boats are computed to have plied last year, and the value of the traffic is estimated at over 851 lakhs. A large amount of money has been spent on the creation of the Canal system of Bengal; to the outlay must be added a sum of over seven and-three-quarter lakhs expended on surveys for Canals which were never constructed.

As is always the case in the rainy season, there was a large falling-off in the railway-borne traffic in the Central Provinces during the third quarter of the year, the total amount being only about one-third of that of the previous quarter. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1885 the decrease was only 82,000 maunds, the total quantity carried this year being 23,25,186 maunds as against 24,10,768 maunds. To what an extent this decrease in the conveyance of goods during the rains is carried is well shown by the returns from the Chattisgarh division, which, owing to the want of improved means of communication, was only 1,25,737 maunds as against 10,54,851 maunds. There was an increase in the import traffic of 1,34,550 maunds as compared with last year, which was general throughout the province, with the exception of Chattisgarh. This increase, however, was chiefly due to two items, *viz.*, salt and jowari. The exports which show the largest decrease are wheat, rice, grain, and linseed, but the total decrease was only 2,17,132 maunds, or about 10 per cent., chiefly in grain and rice. On the other hand, there was an increase in the export of cotton from the Nurbudda and Nagpur divisions to Bombay, and also an increase in bajra, hides and skins, and tilseed.

THE total value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 6,12,91,021 as compared with Rs. 5,66,08,038 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of the imports was Rs. 2,08,95,829 as against Rs. 2,26,41,978. There was a falling-off in the trade with Lus Beyla, Trans-frontier by rail, Kashmir, Upper Burma, Karennee, Zimme, and Siam, but an increase in the trade with Kilat, Sewestan, Kabul, Bajaur, Nepal, and Sikkim. The value of the exports was Rs. 4,03,95,192 as against Rs. 3,39,66,016. The increase seems to have been general with the majority of the countries.

THE Supply and Transport branches of the Commissariat Department of the three Presidencies will be amalgamated from the 1st of February. Thereafter, all new appointments will be made to the amalgamated Commissariat and Transport Departments of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, by the Government of India, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively. The Commissaries-General of the Eastern and Western Circles, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, will be responsible for the combined Supply and Transport, within their circles, to the Commissary-General-in-Chief, Bengal, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, as the case may be. The Commissary-General for Transport will be the adviser and Assistant of the Commissary-General-in-Chief on all Transport matters; but the chief responsibility will rest with the Commissary-General-in-Chief and the Commissaries-General of the four circles. In a similar manner, the Assistant Commissaries-General of Transport, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will be the Assistants of the Commissaries-General of those circles. The officers of the Presidency Transport branches will, as a general rule, be employed on Transport duties only, until the expiration of their five years' tenure of appointment; but any who are qualified for the duties, and are desirous of such employment, can be employed in Supply as well as in Transport work, at the discretion of the Commissary-General under whom they are serving. Clause 78 of the India Army Circular 83 remains in force; and British Officers are eligible to undergo a course of Transport training for selection for Transport duties in time of war. Officers appointed will undergo a training in Transport and Supply duties.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, the intrepid American cyclist, had arrived at Yokohama on the 20th ultimo, and mindful of the hospitality accorded to him in Calcutta by the Dalhousie Athletic Club has forwarded an account of some of his experiences in China and Japan. Writing from Yokohama, he says:—

"My experience in China was 'tough and eventful,' to say the least. The gist of it has no doubt already come under your notice through the Shanghai exchanges of your papers, so that I need not go the length of recounting it here. Bret Harte, says the heathen Chinee, is a 'peculiar' cuss, and I most cheerfully back him up in the statement. I have to thank one of those huge and ugly pith sola-topees, that I procured in India and continued to wear through China, for escaping without a broken head when the mob attacked me at Kin-ngan-foo. The tour through Japan has been in every way as different from China as anything well could be. The roads are very well made, though somewhat hilly, and the people are polite and well disposed towards foreigners. The Japanese hotels are comparatively comfortable affairs, and remarkably clean. Upon your arrival, you are handed over to the care of a Japanese doll, about in her teens, and whom the good genii of grace and politeness has endowed with life and animation. This charming creature—or there may be two—kneels and bows her head to the matted floor as she presents you tea or food, prepares your bath, and tucks the quilts snugly around you upon retiring. All this is so different to the customs of the Mahommedan world or China, that one becomes fascinated with the politeness and good nature of the people, and the niceness of things in general. I sail for 'Frisco on the 22nd."

CARDINAL JACOBINI, whose resignation from the Pontifical Secretaryship of State has been announced, is about fifty-five years of age. In 1862 the late Pope made him one of his Domestic Prelates, and one of the Referendaries of the Signatura. Soon afterwards he was made Secretary of the *Propaganda Fide* section of the Congregation. He was then appointed one of the "Consultors." In 1874 he was appointed Nuncio at Vienna, and was created Archbishop of Thessaloncia in *partibus infidelium*. In 1879 he was created Cardinal, and became Pro-Nuncio. In 1880 he was recalled from Vienna, and appointed by the present Pope to be Papal Secretary of State in succession to Cardinal Nina, who had held the appointment for two years, and who is twenty years his senior. He is succeeded by Monseignor Vincenso Vanutelli, late Delegate Apostolic for Constantinople, and at present the Nuncio accredited to the Court of Lisbon. Monseignor Vicenso Vanutelli was in 1873 appointed Papal Nuncio at the Belgian Court, which appointment he held till he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Vienna.

THE German emperor's appetite would be the despair of Dr. Harley, if that distinguished practitioner were responsible for his health. The Emperor till recently never either ate or drank except at certain specified hours, when he indulged his appetite in a very reckless way. But now his Majesty takes some kind of food every two hours, such as very strong beef-tea, eggs beaten up with wine, tokay and cream, coffee and isinglass. The Emperor's great meal, we are told by the *World*, had always been supper till this autumn, and most of his recent illnesses have arisen from indiscretions at table. He delighted in lobster in every shape and form, especially hot, with a rich sauce, and washed down by copious draughts of Rhine wine. Another favourite dish was crayfish soup, and also the Russian *batvinia*, a cold fish soup, in which beer, cider, rancid herrings, and salt cucumbers are ingredients. The Emperor was also fond of veal stewed with cloves and cinnamon, and of pork stewed with nutmeg and marshmallow; while a frequent sweet was a large sponge-cake well steeped in rum. The physicians are of opinion that his Majesty may now live for some years longer, unless there should be very cold weather.

M. DE LABOULAYE, the new French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, has been instructed by his Government to keep his head on a level with those of the other great Powers. As he has no personal fortune the French Government has given him a *carte blanche* allowance. M. de Laboulaye has hired a splendid mansion on the Quai de la Cour, near the Palace of the Grand Dukes. A double marble staircase leads to two vestibules, which are being hung with Gobelin tapestries and end in a winter garden. The reception and ball rooms are lighted with coloured Venetian lamps and surrounded with Venetian glasses. Upstairs are the living rooms and the offices of the Embassy.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart, F.R.S., mechanician, whose death is announced by Reuter today, was born at Stockport, in 1803, had resided in Manchester since he grew to manhood, and had been engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, being the head of the well-known firm of Joseph Whitworth & Co. The first occasion upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing-machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military armaments, Sir Joseph Whitworth made improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy. He has been, and was still a competitor with Sir W. G. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service that may combine every important requisite. He was created a baronet in October 1869, in which year he instituted the "Whitworth Scholarships," consisting of thirty scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering science. Sir Joseph Whitworth is the author of "Miscellaneous Papers on Practical Subjects; Guns and Steel" 1873. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1878.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PRANTY, JAN. 17.

NEWS was here received on the 5th inst. of an attack by two highwaymen on the postal runner from Edar and the plunder of the mail. On the following morning the local police officer and his assistants set out in quest of the supposed robbers, continuing the pursuit from village to village for five days, but without success. The superintendent of the Postal department, Mr. Muncherjee Maneckjee Moonshi, then made his appearance on the scene, travelling as expeditiously as possible by camel dak from Dholka, traversing a distance of seventy miles between sunrise and sunset, and arriving at Pranty at midnight on the 7th inst. He immediately laid his plans for the capture of the robbers, utilising the services of Bheel pugis for tracking them. The superintendent soon formed his theory of the robbery, and suspected the runner of being implicated in it. His suspicions, as it happened, were well-grounded, and on the 10th inst. he appeared before the magistrate with the stolen mails, including silver coins. The runner has been committed for trial at the sessions.

THE SURAT DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 22.

IT will be remembered that a few days ago a case of alleged dacoity was reported. A man who was changing his residence, from the village of Rohina to that of Borai, employed fifteen coolies, one of whom, it was alleged by the prosecution, carried a gun, to remove his belongings to his new home. There was a mortgage on his crops, but he had apparently left sufficient behind to pay the amount of the mortgage. Charges of dacoity were preferred against him and the coolies whom he had employed, but the case was dismissed. One of the gang was charged with having gone to Rohina armed with a gun, but it was proved in evidence that he and four other persons were not concerned in any way in the dispute. The man's difficulties, however, were not yet at an end, and he was again arrested by the fouzdar, who had him bound and handcuffed, and removed to Vapee, in the Pardi taluka, where he was imprisoned for two days before being brought before the magistrate. A petition was presented to the local magistcate demanding his extradition to the British Court, and protesting against his re-arrest on a charge of which he had been proved to be not guilty. The local magistrate however could not liberate him, as the report of the Pardi fouzdar stated that he had been apprehended by order of the District Magistrate on a charge of having gone to the village of Rohina armed with a gun, for which he had no permit. As to the petitioner's statement that he had been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of the charge of dacoity, he (the magistrate) had no means of ascertaining whether that was the fact or not. Eventually, Chanda was liberated on bail. He was again brought up for trial, but the District Magistrate on an authenticated copy of the record of his acquittal by the Sessions Judge being submitted to him, dismissed the case.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the witnesses selected by the Government and the Public Service Commission for examination are on the whole representative men, there is a notable omission in the list. The senior pleaders of the High Court are not to be found in it. I know that there are several capable pleaders who are willing to give evidence, if called upon, but who would not do so of their own accord. If the Commission would invite a few leading members of the bar on the Appellate Side, valuable testimony may be obtained.—Yours, &c.,

January 24. FAIR PLAY.

THE JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Various suggestions have been made in regard to celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, but I think the celebration of this auspicious event in this country ought to be, to a certain extent, in consonance with the religious feelings of the vast population of India, so as to please and gladden the hearts of the masses. I find that Mr. Ellapa Ballaram, in his letter to you published in your issue of the 22nd inst., makes a valuable suggestion to the effect that on the day of the celebration not a single cow be admitted into and slaughtered in the slaughter-house. Now, Sir, call it superstitious or otherwise, but I know it as a fact that a very large number of Hindoos—including even some educated young men—consider the slaughtering of cows as an act highly repugnant to their feelings, and if it be announced by the powers that be that the observance of the Jubilee day will be marked by the absence of such a slaughter of the sacred body of the cow, they will be amply delighted and will bless the Queen Empress right loyally. My duty as secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals brings me in close contact with Jains and other communities of Hindoos, and consequently I know their feelings in regard to dumb animals, particularly the cow, and therefore I am in a position to assure the authorities that if such a mandate be issued in celebration of the Jubilee, it will satisfy a large number of Hindoos, not only in the city, but even the Presidency, nay, even over the whole of India, and they will remember the Jubilee day for an age to come.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary, B. S. P. C. A.

January 24.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest to the powers that be, that the Jubilee Day should be fixed for the 19th, Saturday, or 22nd, Tuesday, of February? Monday, the 21st, is a native holiday, so that if either the 19th or the 22nd be the day selected, there will be, with Sunday, 20th, three days together, as holidays—and a chance of seeing your jubilations given to

Jan. 20. MOFUSSILITE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From public accounts it appears that Sirdar Vinayekrao Vasudevjee, late Oriental Translator, Bombay, has taken the initiative in organizing for the benefit of the Prabhu community a Hari Kirtan and a children's fete in connection with the Royal Jubilee. May I suggest to this gentleman and to the other leading men of the Prabhu community the desirability of permanently commemorating the auspicious reign of our beloved Sovereign—as far as that particular caste is concerned—by forming the nucleus of a fund for the relief of the many poor families now in distressed circumstances in the community? The Prabhus are now unfortunately not in the prosperous condition they once were, before the keen competition of the present day had set in, but they still count among themselves many whom Providence with a bountiful hand has favoured with the good things of the world, and to these the poor of the caste rightly look for help.—Yours, &c.,

A PRABHU.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale, by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 52, Farringdon road, London.

LORD REAY AND THE KARACHI DEPUTATIONS.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 18.

THIS morning his Excellency received three deputations at Government House, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of the Sind Sabha, and the Sind Branch of the Central National Mahomedan Association, each presenting an address and receiving a reply. The deputations waited on his Excellency respectively at noon, half-past twelve and one o'clock. His Excellency, who awaited them in the drawing-room, was accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, the Military Secretary, Mr. Monteath and Captain Hamilton. The first deputation, that from the Chamber of Commerce, was the smallest of the three, consisting the chairman (Mr. A. Thole) and Messrs. James Grant and W. B. Jameson. Their address, read by the chairman, was couched in the following terms:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, beg to congratulate your Excellency most heartily, on behalf of the mercantile community, on this the occasion of your Excellency's first visit to the Province of Sind; and the members regard this visit as an evidence of the interest taken by your Excellency in the welfare of Sind, and in the development of the port of Karachi. The members, therefore, take the liberty respectfully to represent to your Excellency the more prominent circumstances which have conduced to the welfare of this port in the past, and also to mention such other measures, as, in their opinion, are still needed to enable Karachi to keep pace with the requirements of its increased trade. The trade of Karachi, as your Excellency is no doubt aware, has developed very remarkably within the last few years. In 1885-86 the imports into Karachi, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 4,76,20,000 against Rs 2,01,15,000 in 1875-76. The total exports for the same periods were Rs. 5,44,52,000 in 1885-86 against Rs. 2,62,60,000 in 1875-76. The import trade is steadily increasing, more especially the imports of cotton, piece-goods and metal, for the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, which have of late years assumed large dimensions. The members regret to inform your Excellency, however, that the exports of certain produce, namely, wheat and rapeseed, have fallen off considerably during the last twelve months. As far as wheat is concerned, this may be attributed to the active export demand which existed last year, when the large stocks held up-country were sold out, thus curtailing the available supply this season. As regards rapeseed, the members are unanimous in their opinion, that this is entirely due to the opening of the Rewari-Ferozpore Railway, which line affords great facilities for booking produce to Bombay. The Chamber, foreseeing the above result in 1884, advocated the construction of a line of railway from Bhawalpore to Ferozpore, which would not only considerably reduce the distance between the latter place and Karachi, but would also tend to draw the trade from the districts on the left bank of the Sutlej, which is at present almost entirely served by river craft. In answer to a communication from the Chamber in June 1884, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab stated that representations had been made to the Government of India regarding the importance of this line; these, to the regret of the members, have not as yet led to anything being done in the matter, although they believe that the exceptional value of the said line, from a military, as well as from a commercial point of view, has been fully recognised. Taking advantage of your Excellency's visit, the Chamber deem it well to bring these facts prominently forward, feeling assured that your Excellency's sympathy and influence will be given to this project, the completion of which would secure to Karachi the trade of the districts named above, for which this port is the natural outlet. With regard to the harbour, it is with sincere satisfaction that the members have to acknowledge the measures now being adopted to improve it, by providing safer and more extended anchorage space and by the construction of wharves and piers for the convenience of the trade. In connection with the harbour, the members have to express their thanks to your Excellency for the early passing of the Karachi Port Trust Bill—a measure which has been anxiously regarded by this Chamber as one calculated to further the advancement of Karachi and its commerce. The members trust that the Bill will now have the early consideration of the Government of India, and be passed into law without further delay, as they are of opinion that the Trustees,—to whom the management of the harbour will be entrusted in future,—should have an opportunity of dealing with the important works of improvement which are now either in progress, or about to be commenced. The members avail themselves of this opportunity to express their thanks to your Excellency's Government for the privilege accorded to them of electing from their number two members to represent the Chamber on the Karachi Port Trust. Your Excellency is no doubt aware, that this Chamber has frequently represented in the past, how unfavourably Karachi is placed in not being able to exchange a daily post with Bombay; and the members regard it as no uncommon hardship, that a city of such strategical and commercial importance, having daily and hourly business transactions with the Presidency town, should be dependent on a bi-weekly service for the conveyance of its postal communications. Your Excellency is also doubtless aware that up to 1877 a daily postal service between this port and Bombay did exist; in that year, however, it was abolished for financial considerations. Looking at the largely increased volume of trade, and taking into consideration the importance of Karachi from a military point of view, it appears to the members that they have good reasons for asking that the daily service may be re-established, and they trust that this request will have the valuable support of your Excellency. The establishment of a weekly mail service between this port and Aden, for the conveyance of the English mails for Sind, the Punjab, and Beloochistan, to and from Karachi has also for some years occupied the attention of the members of this Chamber, and been the subject of many representations to the Government of India. This port has the advantage of being about 200 miles—or a day's steaming—nearer to Aden than Bombay, and owing to this, a considerable saving in time could be effected in the conveyance of the mails for the Government of India at Simla, for the Punjab, the Frontier Districts, and this Province. In reply to their representation in February 1886 the members were informed, "that until the cost of the Ocean Service for the maintenance of communication between Bombay and Brindisi is covered by the postage collected on the correspondence conveyed, it would not be proper to take into consideration the organisation of an alternative line for the special benefit of any particular portions of this country." Since then, however, it is stated, that the contract with the P. and O. Company has been renewed at a saving of £95,000 annually, and from this it may be inferred, that the Overland Service is now carried on at a profit to Government. Should this be the case, the reasons advanced for withholding the facility no longer exist, and the members trust that the representation they now contemplate making to the Government of India may have the full weight of your Excellency's support. It is the Chamber's belief that were tenders invited for this particular service, two or three lines of steamers would be found willing to undertake it for a moderate subsidy. And with most earnest and respectful wishes for your Excellency's welfare at all times, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves for the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

His Excellency the Governor replied in the following terms:—

Gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged for the kindness of the Chamber of Commerce in paying me this official visit. I need not tell you that Government attach the greatest importance to the official expression of opinion of so important a body as the Chamber of Commerce of Karachi, as well as that of Bombay, especially when the Chamber give their opinions on subjects which come under their immediate observation on matters on which they can speak with authority, on account of the individual experience the members have gained. And the matters with which your address deals are of the gravest importance to the prosperity of this town, and to trade in general. They are none of them, as you are well aware, under the direct control of the Bombay Government. The Karachi Port Trust Bill has passed its various stages in the Legislative Council; this is mainly due to the energy with which the Hon. Mr. Melvill pushed it through the Council; and at this moment it is only waiting for the sanction of the Government of India, which I have no doubt, it will obtain very shortly. The Government of Bombay will be extremely pleased when the responsibility, which now more or less attaches to it in the carrying out of these great works, will be inherited by a body which is more directly representative of your community, and among the most influential Port Trustees will, no doubt, be the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce. With reference to the railway as I have already stated, on other occasions, it is a subject in which I personally take the very greatest interest. It is a problem which will not, I think, be speedily solved, and which will require very mature consideration, but, as long as I have the honour of being in the presidency, it will not be lost sight of. Your request about the post, as I have also said on another occasion when the Municipal Commissioners alluded to it is one of a very pressing nature. But it is again a matter of a department, which is under the direct control of the Government of India. I shall, however, lose no time on returning to Bombay in seeing what can be done. With respect to the weekly mail service between this port and Aden it is an innovation, which naturally both to Karachi and Aden would be most welcome if it can be established; but I am afraid that in this case also, we cannot hold out any hopes that it will be realized soon. It is most important also for Sind to increase the velocity of the mail service which exists, and to make the most of our resources so as to have that service in perfect order. I have no doubt that the time will come when Karachi will be brought into more direct communication with Aden if it increases at the present rate of progress, which so much depends on the exertions of the body which so worthily represents the mercantile activity of Karachi.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SIND SABHA.

The Committee of the Sind Sabha were next introduced, and Mr. Udaram (the partner of the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal) read the following address on their behalf:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Committee of the Sind Sabha—a public association representing all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this Province,—beg to offer your Excellency our most hearty welcome to this city. Although Karachi cannot claim to be an ancient city, we are proud of the exceptional position it has attained in less than half a century, having risen from a small obscure village to the rank of the second city in the Presidency. The inhabitants of Karachi owe everything to British rule; and we take this opportunity to express to your Excellency, as her Majesty's representative, their warm gratitude for the many benefits they are enjoying under her Majesty's benign rule. We are particularly grateful to your Excellency for the marked attention shown to this Province by (1) the nomination of the President of our Association to a seat in your Excellency's Legislative Council; (2) the enactment in a liberal form of a Port Trust Law; (3) the substantial encouragement given to the movement for the establishment of a college in this city; and last, but not least, your Excellency's kind visit. Your Excellency's beneficent rule has inspired just confidence among the people; and we have no doubt that your visit to this Province has convinced you that the people of Sind do not fall behind the rest of their fellow-subjects in the Presidency in their appreciation of such rule and in their thankfulness for it. We would invite your Excellency's attention to the condition of the land-holding classes in the Province which is far from prosperous. This is, in no small measure, traceable to the former system of reven

was the central figure. Mr. Hoosain Ali read the following address and handed to his Excellency the memorandum on the zemandari question to which reference is made :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the president and members of the Central National Mahomedan Association, Sind Branch, beg to assure your Excellency of the gratification we feel in the honour of offering you a cordial welcome on behalf of the Mahomedans of Sind, on this the first occasion of your visit to this Province. The advent of the Mahomedans to the Province dates, as your Excellency may be aware, as far back as 712 A. D.; the Mahomedan rule (which began under the sway of the Khalif of Baghdad), extended over a thousand years, and no place in India is so well known as a centre and chief abode of Islam as the Province of Sind, where more than two-thirds of the entire population at present consist of Mahomedans. The overthrow of the Mahomedan rule in the year 1843 introduced the blessings of Western civilisation, and under the fostering care of the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, abhorrent perfidies and base conspiracies have fast disappeared; the country is no longer infested with lawless persons; the once rapacious border tribes have become subdued and law-abiding, and the people everywhere now live in peace and amity one with another. Among the various improvements effected in the Province within the short period of 43 years of the British rule, may be mentioned the railway and the harbour; the former affords inland facilities for the interchange of commodities between remote countries and this Province, while the latter affords ample accommodation for, and renders easy the ingress and egress of all ocean-going vessels visiting the port, for which, and numerous other blessings of the British rule, the Mahomedan community in common with the other subjects of her Majesty, is deeply indebted. The Mahomedans of Sind are moreover especially indebted to your Excellency's Government for the support afforded and the countenance lent to the special institution established at Karachi for the education of the children of the Mussulman masses in Sind. In spite of the financial difficulties which Government has to contend with at the present moment, your Excellency appreciated at once the necessity for an institution of the kind, and with your usual generosity, dictated alike by an innate nobleness of heart, as well as by the foresight of a true statesman, granted its promoters the State countenance which they prayed for. This institution, the need of which was so urgently felt, and which has received your Excellency's gracious support, will, it is hoped, with the co-operation of the local officials, soon become the source of a great intellectual life from which the light of knowledge will be diffused throughout Sind. We trust that the class opened for technical education in the Madrassah, conformably to your Excellency's wishes, will train up boys to a life of industry, honesty and happiness. With your Excellency's permission we would, however, embrace this opportunity to solicit the attention of your Excellency's Government to a few of the Mahomedan grievances in this Province. Notwithstanding a kindly disposition on the part of our worthy Commissioner, Mr. Erskine, on the subject, there still exists, we regret to say, a great disparity in the distribution of official patronage. The natural desires and aspirations of the Mahommedan community are thus checked, and their ardour for learning damped, and whilst it affords us pleasure to testify to the gratification we feel in observing that your Excellency's Government has of late recognised the claims of Sind in elevating a few native gentlemen of other persuasions from the Province, we trust that the day may not be far distant when similar marks of Government favour will manifest themselves in the case of Mahomedans also. We would next draw the attention of your Excellency to the paucity of Mussulman representation on Municipal Boards in Sind. In European countries, where there exists no diversity of races and race feelings, as in India, property qualification, and the indiscriminate division of cities into wards, is undoubtedly the best arrangement for local self government. In Sind, unfortunately, although the Mahomedans muster strong numerically, they cannot compete with the Hindus in point of property qualifications, which in themselves are defective and faulty. The deplorable result has been that in the ward system of elections, the Mahomedans are virtually excluded from having a proper share in Municipal Government, an evil which even Government nomination has hitherto failed to correct. The evil is such that the Mahommedans might as well have kept aloof from concerning themselves in Municipal affairs, as under the present circumstances they can, by no possibility, have an effective voice on Municipal Boards. We trust your Excellency will see your way to fixing such a number of seats on these Boards for the Mahomedan representation, as may be in a fair proportion to their numerical strength, or by allowing them to make a separate division of wards for themselves. The zemindari question, in which the Mahommedans of this Province are so deeply concerned, was brought under the notice of your Excellency's predecessor, but we regret to say that, up to the present time, no effective notice has been taken of that representation. The zemindari question in Sind is one of a very peculiar character, in so far as that it has nothing in common with land tenures in the Presidency proper. Its importance, however, is such as in the opinion of the Association deserves the early consideration of Government. To enter, however, into details of the grievances to which we desire to direct your Excellency's attention, would exceed the legitimate bounds of this address, and would thereby unduly trespass on your Excellency's valuable time. We therefore beg to attach to this address a memorandum, in which are set forth in detail some of the grievances under which the zemindars and landholders in this Province suffer, and to these we would earnestly crave your Excellency's attention and most favourable consideration. In conclusion we beg a continuance of your Excellency's kind interest in all matters involving the welfare of the Mahomedan community of this Province, who, we need not assure your Excellency, entertain the most profoundly loyal sentiments towards her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India; and with every confidence that the few grievances which we have ventured to represent to your Excellency will receive due consideration at your Excellency's hands.

His Excellency the Governor, in replying to the deputation, addressed the members as follows :—

Mr. Hoosan Ali and Gentlemen,—In receiving this very influential deputation representing such large numbers of the population of this part of the presidency and of this province, representing moreover what was once the ruling race in this part of India, I was much gratified to listen to the cordial expression of your loyal feelings to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I shall not fail to lay that expression of your feelings at the foot of the Throne. Your address touches on many subjects of great importance. You allude to the prosperity of this town—we know it was a mere fishing village not so long ago—it is, indeed, marvellous and full of promise for the future. That future and your own future depend on one condition, and the fulfilment of that condition is in your own hands, *viz.*, by your own energy and by your own efforts, and more especially by the education you give to the young Mahomedan population to make the most of the advantages, which you undoubtedly possess in the nature of the soil, and in the absence of that calamity of famine which is always a dark cloud on the horizon in other parts of the Presidency. Now with respect to education you have made an excellent start and everything depends, as I said yesterday, on the proper development of the Madrasseh. I must say that I was rather surprised to learn from your address that "the great disparity in the distribution of official patronage" is likely to damp your "ardour for learning." Whence does this great disparity in the distribution of official patronage arise? It arises from the very fact of "disparity" in the educational race in which your community had lagged behind. Far from "damping your ardour," therefore, the "disparity of patronage" should tend to rouse your ardour. If any official utterances are needed to increase that ardour, I can assure you that nothing is wanted to restore an even balance in the distribution of official patronage but an increase in the number of educated Mahomedans. The orders of Government on that point, and the instructions of Government to the officials all through the presidency on that point are quite clear, and a well qualified Mahommedan holds rather a privileged position on account of the absence of competitors. I have no doubt, indeed I know that in this province Mr. Erskine would have been only too pleased to have given more appointments to Mahommedans if he could only have found any of equal fitness to other candidates. As far as I am personally concerned in those appointments to which you refer all that has been done was to take the best qualified men. You cannot demur to that, because if we departed from it one day it might tell against your own community. You are now getting up steam, and it will not be the first time in history that a community owing to the very fact that it was once backward after it became so conscious of the necessity of making special efforts got to the top of the ladder. I do not believe that the day is very far distant when my successors will have less difficulty in finding Mahommedans qualified for appointments than in finding appointments sufficient for the employment of qualified Mahommedan candidates. You here allude to "the paucity of Mussulman representation on Municipal boards in Sind." That undoubtedly is a subject of very great importance. We have to face the novel problem how to secure adequate representation to the majority. In England a fierce controversy raged about the representation of minorities. In Parliament those debates were conspicuous by the ingenuity displayed in suggestive schemes of affording relief to unrepresented minorities. I need only mention the names of Lubbock, Courtenay, Fawcett, Hare and Stuart Mill to show you what fascination the subject exercised on powerful minds. The minority seem to require no protection in Sind, and it is the majority who appeal to Government to change the existing law. You recollect that when the late Municipal Bill was before the Legislative Council, Mr. Erskine recommended a system of election by punchayats instead of by wards. Mr. Erskine's scheme was not adopted by the Committee of the Legislature who considered the Bill. Strong representations were made against it by public bodies instead. More than one of these have since it seems changed their mind. I do not think the Act has been sufficiently long in operation to warrant us in re-opening this question. Meanwhile you are well aware that the power which Government exercises in nominating members to fill up part of those councils is always exercised in favour of those who are not properly represented on them. Quite recently, in the town of Surat, I had the honour to meet the Municipal Council, and I was struck by fact that most of the Mohammedan members were nominated. Now you say in this address that that only meets the difficulty partially. I admit that it would be desirable that the Mohammedan community should have its own representatives elected by the community at large, and I do not underrate the close relation which exists between the elected and the electors. All I can say on the subject is that what can be done to amend the rules without altering the Act should be suggested by you. Moreover, you should at the elections bestir yourselves and put your claims in a dignified form before the electors, asserting your rights in a calm manner. I am aware that the proportion of the Mahommedan population in the towns is different from the proportion of the population in the country districts. In the latter you predominate in a larger proportion than you do in the towns. But however this may be, the subject will certainly not be lost sight of by Government, and on my return to Bombay I shall have much pleasure in obtaining the opinion of my colleagues on this memorial. You allude next to another extremely important question, that of the land tenure. Now a Governor on tour is not a judge on circuit, a Governor does not come to deliver judgments, he comes to examine witnesses and localities, and thereby to increase his information on the spot. One of the main objects of my visit to Sind was to become acquainted with the peculiarities of your land tenure. As regards the zemindari question you say that "no effective notice has been taken of the representation" made to my distinguished predecessor. The fact is that the Sind Sabha—your own association—have been asked by the Commissioner to draw up a memorandum on the subject, and that memorandum has not yet been received. You will admit that Government, having asked those gentlemen to prepare a memorandum on the subject, cannot deal with it until their report has been received. If the Sabha have taken two years before announcing their views, it is fair to conclude that the subject has been found by them rather more difficult than it appears to you. I have read your memorandum, and when the Sabha send on theirs the matter will be as carefully considered by Government as all matters relating to land tenure invariably are. The whole system in Sind is of course essentially different from the various systems prevailing in other parts of the Presidency. We do not attempt to assimilate them as you well know, and we fully realize that your situation is different in every respect from that of the Deccan. For instance, classification is entirely excluded from the settlement here. On a recent occasion in the Legislative Council, I declared myself a partisan of a thoroughly minute classification, because in classification I saw the best guarantee against over-assessment of poor soils. I have been confirmed in that view by what I have been told here, and regret is felt in the most competent quarter for this reason, at the absence of classification. At the same time the conclusion I have come to is that there is a general consensus that the temporary settlement will best meet your needs, and I have just heard from the Sind Sabha a confirmation of that view. Therefore the Government will deal with future settlements on the lines of the temporary settlement. Some dissatisfaction I believe has existed hitherto about the fallow rules, and I may perhaps improve this occasion by satisfying your curiosity. After consulting Mr. Erskine on this subject, the fallow rules have been altered as follows:—Rule I. "When the occupancy of a Government Survey number set aside for the purposes of agriculture is granted to any one, the assessment of such number may be levied for the first year of occupancy, whether the number is or is not cultivated." That is simply a guarantee which is required by Government against the occupation of land without the intention of *bona fide* cultivation. Rule II is this :—"If in any year an occupied survey number set aside for the purposes of agriculture is not cultivated, but the occupant of such a number makes a profit out of his occupancy by the sale of fish, grass, fodder, timber, fuel, or other product of such number, the Collector may at his discretion levy the assessment on the number in whole or in part." Rule III. "Subject to the above conditions the assessment on an occupied survey settlement number shall be payable only for the years when such number, is cultivated wholly or in part." Rule IV. "If a survey number or collector's number set apart for the purpose of agriculture has paid no assessment for four consecutive years, either because the number has not been cultivated or because the assessment has not been levied by the collector under Rule II.' during that period it shall be liable to assessment for the fifth year, and if the assessment is not paid when demanded, the number shall be forfeited under section 150 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, clause (b)." Rule V. "When assessment is leviable under Rule IV. on account of any land held under a temporary settlement the assessment to be levied shall be that chargeable on the description of cultivation last carried on in the field." After careful consideration of all that has been said on this intricate subject (continued his Excellency), I I believe that these amended rules will meet all the *bona fide* objections which were often urged against the present system, and that they will vastly improve the temporary settlement. But, gentlemen, there was in addition another subject which in matters of land revenue came under review of Government and which has been settled whilst I was here, *viz.* the assessment on *khucha* lands. These have been settled in consultation with Mr. Erskine as follows.—Rule I. The rates on *kucha* lands should be settled simultaneously with those on other land in the same taluka. Rule II: As in the case of other lands vicinity to markets and other circumstances on which the system of grouping is based should be taken into consideration, but to guard against over-assessment maximum rates should be prescribed. Rule III *(a)*. As it is only the best *kucha* lands which are sown with wheat and barley, a specially high rate may be imposed on lands sown with these crops. But in some parts of the province wheat is a more paying crop than barley, in others such is not the case; different rates may therefore according to the circumstances of each taluka be fixed for lands sown with wheat and for those sown with barley. *(b)* In the case of other lands the distinction between ploughed and unploughed should be substituted for the present distinction between drilled and undrilled. *(c)* The special rate on aided left irrigation should be abolished. *(d)* As the unsurveyed lands which can be sown with kharif and peshras are not strictly, speaking *kucha* lands, and as some are very fertile, a comparatively high maximum rate should be fixed for them. Rule IV. The following are prescribed as the maximum rates: lands sown with kharif or peshras crops, per acre Rs. 3; lands sown with wheat or barley, Rs. 3; lands ploughed and sown with other rabi crops, Rs. 2-12; lands unploughed Rs. 1-8. Now, gentlemen, resumed his Excellency the Governor, you will see from this Government resolution issued that a Governor on tour is not a mere tourist. There is an opinion in certain quarters that these tours are not of very great benefit to the public, and that the condition of the ryot is not thereby improved. All I can tell you is that a large part of my tours is taken up in ascertaining facts about the condition of the ryots, though it does not always result in the issue of new land revenue rules. A good deal of correspondence and delay is saved by local inspection and personal evidence. As it is, these rules have not yet reached their final form, and therefore you must take them subject to any modifications which a final revision may involve. You may rely however on this that the substance will remain unaltered. You who are so well versed in and so thoroughly cognisant with the subject will at once understand the drift of these modifications of the existing system. Gentlemen, I have had great pleasure in meeting you. This is a very auspicious year, the year of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign. I know that all her Majesty's subjects will in that year rejoice, and that especially the prayers of the Mahommedan community will be addressed to the Merciful for the long preservation of her august person and the further prosperity of her reign.

THE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

At the water's edge in the afternoon previous to entering the steam launch which was to convey the party back to the Tenasserim, his Excellency received a fourth address as part of the ceremony of naming the new ship wharf of which the first pile was screwed in the Governor's presence. This baptismal function which his Excellency performed at the invitation of the Karachi Harbour Board attracted a multitude of spectators. The whole of the European residents turned out with one accord, a special train from the Cantonment station enabling them to reach distant Keamari with the minimum of inconvenience. In this respect the passengers had rather the advantage over the Governor and his suite, who drove down from Government House, arriving on the wharf whilst the sun's rays were so hot, that the ladies had to supplement by umbrella and parasol the protection afforded by the shamiana. At Government House a guard of honour was furnished by the Karachi Volunteers, and their comrades in arms belonging to the Railway corps mustered a similar guard for the reception of his Excellency at Keamari. The Commissioner in Sind, the Assistant Commissioner, Major-General Goodfellow, the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, and the whole of the civil and military officers of Karachi supported his Excellency at his farewell to the Sind capital, and the several thousands of the residents enclosed the decorated square which was the scene of the ceremony with living walls. Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Reay, having taken their seats, an address explanatory of the undertaking which the Governor was to initiate, and of the general scheme of harbour improvement of which it forms part, was read by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, as president of the Harbour Board, whose members (Major Brackenbury, Captain Parker, Messrs. W. Foxton, A. Thole and W. H. Price) stood beside him. The address, which was illuminated and was surmounted by a pretty little sketch of Manora Point, taken from the anchorage in the roads, was enclosed in a silver casket of Cutch work, and this again fitted within a handsome ebony case. The address ran as follows :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned, the president and members of the Karachi Harbour Board, desire to thank your Excellency for having consented to honour by your inspection the work of ship wharfage now under construction at this place, and to confer on us the favour of naming it the "Erskine Wharf," in recognition of the interest which the Commissioner of this Province has so effectually taken in forwarding this and other improvements of our harbour, with which we regret to think that his connection is likely soon to terminate by his retirement from the service. The wharf, of which your Excellency is about to witness the screwing of one of the face piles, forms the beginning of the line of the Napier Mole Wharfage, proposed to extend from the north side of the "Merewether" Pier at Keamaree, to the south end of the Napier Mole Bridge, comprising a length of 6,400 feet or nearly 1¼ mile of ship wharfage and 680 feet of boat wharfage at the upper end, which last is now nearly completed. Of the ship wharfage two instalments, beginning from the south end, have already been sanctioned, and are under construction to a total length of 2,000 feet, being sufficient to accommodate five of the largest sea-going steamers, and which will be provided with hydraulic cranes, sheds, and railway lines directly connected with the North-Western Railway Napier Mole Line, which is now under construction between Karachi and Keamaree so as to supersede the existing line *via* Keamaree and the Chinnee Creek. The increased facilities, which the proposed ship wharfage will afford to the trade of the port, as well as for trooping purposes, may be judged of by the successful working of the "Merewether" Pier, a work carried out by this Board under the control of the present Commissioner in Sind at a cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs, including subsidiary works on shore (of which 3 lakhs was raised in the Indian market), but capable of accommodating only one large steamer at front, with smaller craft at back. The funds for the wharfage works now in hand including the boat wharf are being provided by a loan of 20½ lakhs of rupees, of which about 2½ lakhs were raised in the Indian market at 5 per cent., and the balance has been lent by the Government of India at 4½ per cent., repayable in 30 years on the guarantee of the Government of Bombay. In addition to this, a loan of 5 lakhs of rupees has been granted by the Government of India on similar terms for provision of additional dredging appliances (especially for deepening of the entrance) for moorings and sheds. A grant of 3½ lakhs of rupees has also been given by the Government of India for the removal of the rocky shoal called "Deep Water Point" and for the curved extension of the East Groyne, works which are required to perfect the original project for general improvement of the harbour. These important aids, which were strongly recommended by your Excellency's predecessor, are greatly due to the recommendation of the Honourable Sir Theodore Hope, Public Works Member of the Government of India, who visited Karachi on two occasions for the purpose of enquiring into the various schemes of harbour improvement and of railway communication in immediate connection with them. On these occasions, as well as throughout, in recommendations to Government, the support and guidance of the Commissioner in Sind were most valuable to this Board. While gratefully acknowledging the interest thus shown by various authorities in the further improvement of this harbour, and the important aid given to it by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, and not forgetting also the grant of 1 lakh per annum for dredging purposes sanctioned by the Government of India in 1877 for a period of 10 years and charged for the first four years to Imperial Funds, but which for the last five years has been provided by the Government of Bombay from Provincial Revenues, this Board would respectfully ask your Excellency's favourable consideration to the question of continuing this grant (if necessary at a reduced rate) after the next financial year, which will be the last of the existing grant. Without some such aid, especially to the difficult and much-needed work of additional deepening of the entrance channel, we fear that the revenues of the port will not suffice to meet the interest and repayment of loans already taken up, without unduly absorbing the means for further improvements, such, for instance, as the further enlargement of the anchorage by dredging, and the provision of a graving dock for examination and repair of the largest trading steamers, an accessory which may well be contemplated under the growing importance of this port. In conclusion, we trust that it will not be out of place to allude to the only previous occasion on which we had the honour of presenting an address of this kind, namely, at the laying of the first stone of the abutment of the "Merewether" Pier by his Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on 24th November 1880, during the first year of the Administration of the Board. We then stated that following the footsteps of Calcutta and Bombay, our charge would probably develop into a Port Trust, when trade and revenue should have sufficiently expanded to enable the port to take over the entire charge of its improvement. The change thus anticipated is now at hand, and as this is the last public occasion on which this Board is likely to appear as a body, they may be excused for mentioning with satisfaction that the expansion of trade and revenue during their administration has been considerable though not yet sufficient to enable the Port to dispense altogether with Government aid. Thus the total value of the imports and exports of Karachi which in 1880-81 was Rs. 7,86,20,664, rose very steadily to Rs. 10,59,31,948 in 1884-85, and in 1885-86 it amounted to Rs. 13,72,60,053. This last, however, must be looked to upon as an exceptional year, owing to the great export of wheat and import of State railway material, and the present year is not likely to prove so good though it may be expected to reach a fair average increase. Again the gross revenue of the port, which in 1880-81 was Rs 2,91,693, rose to Rs. 4,64,986 in 1884-85, and in 1885-86 was Rs. 6,97,898, which last as well as the probable revenue of the current year is subject to the same remarks as the above, referring to the value of trade. We would now ask your Excellency to honour us by witnessing the screwing of one of the face piles of the ship wharf and by naming the work the "Erskine Wharf" in honour of our esteemed Commissioner, and we request your Excellency's acceptance, as a small memento of the occasion, of the accompanying case containing a copy of this address together with a small general plan of the harbour and one of the ship wharfage now under construction, of which the portion for two ships will, it is hoped, be completed in eight months from this time, and the further portion for three ships, for which the material has lately been ordered from England, will probably be completed about seven months later.

His Excellency the Governor, in acknowledging the address, said :—

Colonel Crawford, Mr. Erskine, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This, I believe, may be termed what the French call *Chant du cygne* the last song of the swan—the last song of the harbour board. Well, I am extremely sorry that I am present here as executor of the will of the harbour board; but, as its executor, I have also the pleasant duty to perform to thank the testator in the name of his heirs, the inhabitants of this great town for his legacy of good work, and, though we are present at the funeral of the harbour board, still I have no doubt but that we shall see its members *resurgentes in gurgite vasto* and *rectivos* as port trustees, in which capacity we shall hope to meet them in a reinvigorated and rejuvenated form. (Cheers.) Now, I am asked in the first place to call this the Erskine Wharf. (Cheers.) No better name could have been chosen for it. (Renewed cheering.) I have been able to see during my pleasant inspection of this province in what esteem your worthy Commissioner is held in every part of Sind; and naturally in this town of Karachi his name would be especially honoured. You have, in giving his name to this part of the work, made it clear to succeeding generations how this work has grown. First of all we have a part of the work associated with the renowned and distinguished name of Sir Charles Napier. That marks as it were the cradle of Karachi. From the infant Karachi was in those days we come to the Merewether Pier, and that name connects this work with a promising young person as Karachi was then, but the Erskine Wharf represents Karachi blossoming out in full manhood. In future years the Erskine Wharf will always be associated with one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the port, because from the time of the Merewether Pier to that of the Erskine Wharf, its prosperity may be said to have grown by leaps and bounds. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, you have also mentioned Sir Theodore Hope's name. There is no doubt that Sir Theodore Hope has shown in the work he has done here the same extraordinary energy, which we in this presidency know so well how to appreciate. But I can assure you that the Bombay Government have not been slack, and during the two years—well, not quite two years—which I have spent in this presidency there has been no work in the Public Works Department, which has taken up so much of my attention as this, certainly the most important work which is being carried out in the Bombay presidency, and I appeal to you whether anything you have asked for has not always been cordially granted. (Cheers.) There has been a fortunate concensus on the part of both the Governments of India and Bombay, and succeeding Secretaries of State in the interest they have shown in this great work, which is not only of the utmost importance to Sind, to the North-Western Railway and the country traversed by it, but also to the great province which, I believe, I am not maligning in saying that it occasionally casts a longing eye towards this part of the presidency. Well ladies and gentlemen, this address would not be complete if it did not contain a request. (Laughter.) I am pleased to see that the request certainly is an extremely modest one. It asks for the necessaries of life that the harbour should not silt up, but should always be maintained in what may appropriately be called a swimming condition. (Laughter.) This is certainly one of the first necessities of a harbour. I see my friend General Goodfellow is present, and I am very glad that he should hear your wishes. Nobody has been more assiduous in his attentions to Karachi, and his labour on these works has been, I know, a labour of love, and on this occasion I wish to record the good work done by him. But, gentlemen, although I am pleased at the presence of General Goodfellow, there is another person who is the Hamlet of the piece, who is absent, and that is the Financial Member of Council, and, as this request is more particularly addressed to that department, I cannot give an off-hand answer, but I will do so after my return to Bombay. Now, this work, like most great public works, has met with criticism, as was to be expected. The mercantile community in Karachi naturally impatiently think the work ought to proceed with greater rapidity. That is a complaint with which all administrations are familiar. We hardly ever issue a resolution, but the public think it might have been published long ago. One would suppose that the administration left unused a fairy wand. We do not possess the fairy wand but we possess Mr. Price—(laughter and applause), and I have no doubt that what can be done will be done by Mr. Price. Now on the occasion when the late Viceroy was here he said that he wished this great work to proceed on the lines of more direct local self-control. His wishes will very soon be a reality. The Port Trustees will ere long have the full responsibility—I may say the very grave responsibility—of watching over the progress and completion of this great work. I am sure that it will advance that progress if it is constantly watched over by those most directly interested in it, and I wish to leave a message for the Karachi Port Trustees to be read by them when they first open their eyes that whatever the Bombay Government can do to meet their wishes will not be left undone. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, it forms a very proper conclusion to a pleasant visit that we all meet here at the Erskine Wharf. I wish to convey my best thanks to the railway volunteers drawn up here, who have turned out so creditably on this and on other occasions, and, I am sure, in several instances at some personal inconvenience. It only remains now for me to wish you all a hearty farewell, and I hope that this may not be my last visit, and that, when I return, the work will have made steady progress. (Great cheering.)

Then proceeding to the edge of the platform, his Excellency stood whilst the machinery was put in motion, and, as the pile, distinguished by the flag and wreath surmounting it, was slowly screwed into the mud, the vast crowd heartily cheered. Without any further delay their Excellencies then descended into the steam launch, and were steamed away for a hasty inspection of the lighthouse and defences of Manora, accompanied by Major-General Goodfellow, Captain Parker, the Port Officer, and Mr. Price, the Harbour Engineer. The whole of the steamers in harbour were dressed in flags as on the occasion of their Excellencies' arrival. These included the Sunbeam, and astern of Lord Brassey's yacht, the new Indian Government trooper, the Dalhousie, just arrived from England with troops and stores.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The following additional subscriptions have been received in behalf of the fund for sending the two girls who came out for the Salvation Army. The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis wishes us to say that no further subscriptions are required :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
T. M. E.	5	0	0
F. W. E.	5	0	0
Basil.	50	0	0
E. F.	5	0	0
All Saints' Church Offertory.	25	0	0
T. I. M.	5	0	0
B.	10	0	0
J. Griffiths.	5	0	0
G. W. T.	5	0	0
C. H. B. Forbes.	10	0	0
Collected in the Bombay Club	55	0	0

Gifts of clothing have been received from Mrs. Dawson, N., and L. E. C.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "BACKWARD" CLASSES.

We are sorry to learn that an influential Mahomedan gentleman is trying to induce the leaders of the backward classes, *i. e.*, Mahomedans and Mahrattas and others to make common cause. He wants them to condemn the competitive examination system. He would like them to say that the backward classes would have no chance against the Brahmin class under that system. He advises them to stand forth and confess to their eternal shame that the Mahomedans are not only backward now but will continue to be so. We cannot believe that our Mahomedan brethren who have once given to the world clear proof that they could carry on the work of civilization and could teach to other nations some sciences, are now so degenerated that even the prospect of being outstript in the race for office and power by other races, will not rouse up their dormant energies. We have yet sufficient faith in them. We yet think that the Mahomedans are capable of self help, and our Bombay Mahomedans at least have given proof that they are willing to do their part. For this reason we shall not notice the present attempt made to set one class against another, at greater length. But we hope the gentleman, who has taken this whim into his head to work mischief, will come to his sense in time, and not lose the respect which people at present yield him on account of his distinguished position.—*The Mahratta.*

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain A. Cruciani, which arrived on the 21st January :—

From Genoa.

Mr. Ardeshir Jewanjee.	Mr. A. H. Templer.
Mr. O'Brien.	Mr. R. J. Biss.
Dr. Merlo.	Mr. W. Q. Rowett.
Mr. Tomaso Gagliardi.	Mr. A. F. Townsend.
Miss Gertrude Wolff.	Mr. E. S. Townsend.
Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Weedon and daughter.	Mr. R. W. Slack.
Mr. H. P. Jacob.	Mr. Lion Desogne.
Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett.	Mr. Steel.

From Aden.

Mr. Colmame. 40 deck passengers.

BISMARCK AND PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Absent Prince Alexander, I hear from Berlin that the coldness manifested by the German Government towards him is due to the fact that when M. de Giers met Prince Bismarck at Franzensbad he placed in his hands papers which seriously compromised Prince Alexander, and which also confirmed the German Chancellor in his original view that it was highly undesirable to have anybody reigning at Sofia who was influenced from England. Prince Alexander has not been favourably regarded from Berlin for several years past, and the insane ravings of the English papers when he was "kidnapped" in August practically sealed his fate. We have led the Germans to think that we regard Sofia as an English outpost, and it is not, therefore, strange that Prince Bismarck should agree with the Czar in banning a princelet who, having gone to Bulgaria as the representative of Russia, has latterly been suspected of playing quite another game—whether for himself or for England does not signify; and that these suspicions were well-founded is demonstrated by the papers to which I have referred. If the Emperor of Russia should publish them, they will prove as confounding to Prince Alexander's hair-brained friends as was the publication of Benedetti's *projet de traite* in 1870 to the partisans of Louis Napoleon.—*Truth.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·883
Temperature of the Air	71·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	57·3
Relative humidity of Air	62
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	60·5
General Directions of Wind.	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	217

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The following are the results of the scores in the Regimental Rifle Association Meeting matches, fired off at Coorla on the 21st and 22nd January 1887 :—

Match V.

Rank and Names.	Points. 200 Yards.	500 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total Points.
Lieut. T. M. English	36	35	34	105
Vol. G. B. Stacy	31	38	31	100
Vol. W. Stephens	33	33	33	99
Cr.-Sergt. D. J. Sharpe	33	31	34	98
Sergt. H. Black	29	32	35	96
Vol. W. Wickham	35	34	27	96
Vol. H. J. Kelly	31	36	27	94
Vol. C. E. Major	36	29	28	93
Q.-M.-S. W. Watkins	31	31	30	92
Sgt. L. Crawley	33	30	26	89
Capt. R. S. Brown	30	32	25	87
Lce.-Corpl. W. Chitts	28	32	25	85
Vol. T. Smith	30	31	24	85
Vol. F. Fido	31	31	23	85
Sgt. N. Warne	28	26	29	83
Vol. C. J. Hall	30	30	23	83

Match VIII.—Officers.

Captain R. S. Brown	1st
Lieutenant F. W. English	2nd
" T. M. English	3rd
" G. Lund	4th

Match IX.—Instructors.

Rank and Names.	Total of Points.	
Lc.-Corpl. F. Baker	46	1st
Sergt.-Instr. J. Martin	39	2nd
Lc.-Corpl. T. Ball	38	3rd
" J. Richardson	37	4th
" T. Callaw	35	5th
Sergt.-Instr. F. Larner	33	6th
Lc.-Corpl. B. Hill	32	7th

Match X.—Sportsmen's.

Rank and Names.	Points. 200 Yards.	Time. Seconds.	
Sergt. J. E. Keess	32	43	
Capt. R. S. Brown	31	41	
Vol. C. E. Major	31	47½	
Q.-M.-Sergt. W. Watkins	31	48	
Lieut. T. English	31	51	
Corpl. E. Thomas	31	54	
Vol. W. Stephens	30	48	Tie
Cr.-Sergt. D. J. Sharpe	30	48	Tie
Q.-M.-Sergt. W. Watkins	30	50	
Capt. R. S. Brown	30	51	
Capt. R. S. Brown	30	51	
Corpl. J. McKinnon	29	41	
Lieut. G. Lund	29	47	
Vol. C. E. Major	29	56	
Corpl. E. Thomas	29	58	

Match XII.

Rank and Names.	Points. 200 Yards.	500 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total Points.
Lieut. T. M. English	23	26	24	73
Cr.-Sgt. D. J. Sharpe	25	24	23	72
Sgt. L. Crawley	24	24	21	69
Sgt. H. Black	22	22	24	68
Corpl. J. McKinnon	22	23	22	67
Vol. W. Wickham	23	22	20	65
Vol. F. Fido	23	28	15	65
Q.-M.-S. W. Watkins	21	24	19	64
Sergt. P. Boylette	21	24	18	63
Vol. C. E. Major	24	21	18	63
Vol. W. Stephens	20	20	22	62
Vol. W. Warner	24	20	18	62
Capt. R. S. Brown	23	26	12	61
Sgt. N. Warne	19	21	19	59
Corpl. McQueen	21	16	20	57
Tpr. R. Gilbert	20	21	16	57

Range Prizes.

200 yds., Cr.-Sergt. D. J. Sharpe	25	Points.
500 yds., Capt. R. S. Brown	26	"
800 yds., Lt. T. English	24	"
Aggregate Lt. T. English.		

The total aggregate points in Matches I., II., III., IV., V., and XII. fired at Coorla, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd instants :—

Rank and Names.	Matches. 1	2	3	4	5	12	Grand aggregate total.
Lieut. T. M. English	77	87	88	80	105	73	510*
Q.-M.-S. W. Watkins	84	90	89	81	92	64	500†
Sergt. H. Black	81	88	84	80	96	68	497‡
Cr.-Sergt. D. J. Sharpe	87	77	74	86	98	72	494
Cpl. J. McKinnon	69	79	81	88	82	67	476
Vol. C. E. Major	73	78	82	80	93	63	469
Vol. W. Stephens	68	88	78	72	99	62	467
Sergt. L. Crawley	83	82	72	69	89	69	464
Vol. F. Fido	85	77	72	74	85	65	458
Sergt. N. Warne	71	74	73	78	83	59	432
Vol. T. Smith	67	80	68	85	85	47	432
Lieut. F. W. English	78	65	69	75	82	51	420

* Winner of the Gold Medal.
† Do. of Silver Medal and N. R. A. Medal.
‡ Do. of Bronze Medal.
[In making up the totals, the handicap points have not yet been taken into consideration.]

RIFLE COMPETITION.

A return match was fired yesterday at Colaba between 10 of the East Yorkshire Regiment and 10 of the Bombay Bombay Volunteers. The Volunteers won by 16 points, 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards, Wimbledon Targets. The following are the scores :—

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot olimates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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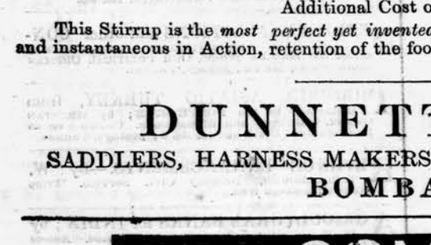

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3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,, ,,	4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	,, ,,	2 0
4.	Pinos (Lady)	,, ,,	3 0	10.	Prince Boris	,, ,,	2 0
5.	Bosphorus	,, ,,	3 8	11.	Victoria	,, ,,	1 8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,,	3 0	12.	Sultan	,, ,,	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

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Jose Vargas	,,	50	,, 10 0	La Selika	,,	50	,, 5 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50	,, 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	,,	50	,, 4 0
Trabucoe Alexandrie	,,	25	,, 3 4	La Flor de Java	,,	100	,, 4 8
Semiramis	,,	100	,, 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	,,	100	,, 4 8

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